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8 April 1985

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AUSTRALIA

PAPER EXAMINES ANZUS DAMAGE FROM U.S.-NEW ZEALAND ROW

BK190221 Sydney THE AUSTRALIAN in English 28 Feb 85 pp 1, 2

[Article by "defense correspondent" Peter Young]

[Text] The decision by the United States to cut off the flow of intelligence to New Zealand under ANZUS has dealt a body-blow to the alliance.

It will also pose major problems for the Australian defense intelligence community.

New Zealand intelligence officers are closely integrated into the Australian intelligence system. Specialist linguists and analysts are also known to be integrated into the Defense Signals Directorate, the most sensitive area of electronic intelligence-gathering, where the weight of the cuts will be felt.

This electronic intelligence provides about 80 percent of the overall intelligence "take."

To be excluded from this highest level of assessment is to be left largely unaware of what is really happening in defense matters.

Assessments made at the top-secret, code-word classification that covers this electronic-source intelligence can make a mockery of assessments based on lower classification inputs.

This could, and undoubtedly would, leave Australia in the position of having to refuse knowledge to New Zealand as an ANZUS partner that could conceivably place her at risk in a war situation.

Even in an extreme situation Australia would have to stand by and see major reverses suffered by New Zealand rather than risk the source--much as Churchill is reputed to have done when he allowed Coventry to burn rather than risk the "Ultra" source which provided him with up-to-date information on German intentions.

The U.S. special security officers that carefully guard this source are properly ruthless in carrying out their task. There is little doubt that Australian traffic to New Zealand would be periodically monitored to ensure no information is passed that could even remotely point to this source.

All of this highlights the problem of separating the differing streams of information and processed intelligence assessment. Some experienced intelligence officers see this as being difficult, if not impossible.

At best it would mean the setting up of a special cell to monitor and pass on lower-level assessments to New Zealand to the satisfaction of U.S. security.

Of more immediate concern would be the need to exclude the estimated 15 to 20 New Zealand intelligence officers on both sides of the Tasman involved in this area.

It would certainly mean the exclusion of any New Zealand intelligence officers in Australia, Australian stations and joint Australian-British or U.S. stations, from access to the raw data or processed intelligence from this source.

The same restrictions would have to be applied to the other human intelligence agencies such as ASIO [Australian Security Intelligence Organization], ASIS [Australian Secret Intelligence Service], ONA [Office of National Assessments] and KIO [Joint Intelligence Organization]--which routinely have access to the processed "take"--before the United States would be satisfied that strict regulations covering the source were being met.

The same would also apply to the Department of Foreign Affairs, which has access to this material, and to the military intelligence and military operations branches of the armed forces, which have extensive and closely integrated dealings with New Zealand.

A further problem under the wider cut-off of defence cooperation would be access in New Zealand to the latest U.S. weapons technology which at present is freely available to Australia, New Zealand and favoured nations.

The cut-off will also present problems of commonality of operations and lesser communications procedures between Australian and New Zealand forces.

It is difficult to understand why the United States has taken such a hard line since it would have been relatively easy for it to have quietly lowered the level and importance of the flow of information to New Zealand.

Such a course would have avoided the acute embarrassment being felt by Australia concerning what must be accepted as a punitive measure against New Zealand by the United States by their refusal to accept nuclear-armed or nuclear-powered warships.

The message will certainly not be lost on Mr Hawke, nor will it be lost on the Australian people who remember an alliance that goes back to the beaches of ANZAC.

CSO: 4200/659

AUSTRALIA

BRIEFS

DIRECTIVE AGAINST VISITING TAIWAN--Federal opposition members have expressed strong criticism of the government's directive regarding visits to Taiwan by members of federal parliament. Earlier this month, the foreign affairs minister, Mr Hayden, wrote to all federal members urging them to refrain from visiting Taiwan in the interests of Australia's relationship with China. Mr Hayden's letter stressed Australia's bipartisan policy on Taiwan. Australia recognizes the PRC as the sole government of China and acknowledges the claim that Taiwan is a province of China. Australian ministers are banned from visiting Taiwan even for transit stops, and backbenchers may only visit Taiwan as private citizens. At a meeting in Canberra today, federal opposition members declared that it was every member of parliament's right to travel the world in the course of their official duties to keep themselves informed. [Text] [Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 19 Mar 85]

JOINT DEFENSE PRODUCTION--The Australian democrats believe Australia and New Zealand should produce most of their own weapons as part of a new defense agreement between the two countries. The democrats' defense spokesman, Senator Colin Mason, has just returned from talks with New Zealand Prime Minister Lange, and the defense minister, Mr O'Flynn. Senator Mason said that New Zealand had shown strong interest in a new weapons and defense alliance. Senator Mason said he would be making a submission on the democrats' new defense plan to the current Australian defense review. [Text] [Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0430 GMT 19 Mar 85]

HAYDEN ON COMMITMENT TO U.S.--The minister for foreign affairs, Mr Hayden, has announced the appointment of Mr Rawdon Dalrymple as Australia's ambassador to the United States. Mr Hayden said Australia shared many foreign policy concerns with the United States and had demonstrated its commitment to playing a constructive role in its alliance with the United States and in a broader association of Western nations. He added that given the natural diversity of interests, Australia recognized and accepted there would be differences of approach and occasional disagreement between the two countries on particular issues. [Excerpts] [Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 17 Mar 85]

INDONESIAN EMBASSY STAFFERS EXPELLED--A number of staff members at the Indonesian diplomatic missions in Australia will have to leave the country because they are not entitled to accreditation. The Foreign Ministry says the decision affects between 10 and 20 staff members at Indonesia's Embassy in Canberra and its

consulates in Sydney and Darwin. A ministry spokesman said a routine review had found that in the case of the Indonesian missions, some--mainly clerical--workers were not entitled to be in Australia under the diplomatic status claimed for them. The Foreign Ministry spokesman said the persons concerned had come to Australia on tourist or student visas and later being employed to work at the missions. Indonesian ambassador to Canberra, Mr August Marpaung, said there were no staff members at Indonesia's missions in Australia who were not known to the Department of Foreign Affairs. [Text] [Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0430 GMT 20 Mar 85]

ISLANDERS SEEK STATEHOOD TALKS--The islanders in Torres Strait, separating Australia and Papua New Guinea, want statehood. They have asked the prime minister, Mr Hawke, to visit the area for talks on its future. The chairman of the Torres Strait Island Coordinating Council, Mr (George Mye), said the islanders want the Federal Government to make the Torres Strait a separate state or, failing that, a separate economic zone. He said the islanders feel the area's potential has not been fully realized, particularly in tourism, and they want to manage their own affairs. [Text] [Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0430 GMT 17 Mar 85]

CAMBODIAN REFUGEE GRANT--Australia's foreign minister, Mr Hayden, who is on a tour of Southeast Asia, has announced a grant of \$810,000 [Australia dollars] in aid for displaced Kampuchians affected by the recent fighting near the Thai-Kampuchean border. Mr Hayden said that 190,000 people had been relocated because of the recent Vietnamese offensive against Kampuchean resistance groups. Of the Australian aid, \$530,000 will go to the UN border relief operations to look after Kampuchean civilians, excluding the Khmer Rouge living in UN camps. The International Red Cross will receive \$280,000, mainly for its medical activities. Mr Hayden announced the aid in Kuala Lumpur at the start of his Southeast Asian tour. [Excerpt] [Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0430 GMT 4 Mar 85 BK]

CSO: 4200/659

BRUNEI

BRIEFS

VISA REQUIREMENTS FOR FOREIGNERS--The Brunei Government is introducing new regulations in alignment with most Commonwealth nation's visa requirement for Brunei citizens. A Brunei Immigration Department spokesman disclosed that Singapore and Malaysian citizens will be allowed to enter the country freely, but Indonesians, Filipinos, and Thai arriving by air will have to hold confirmed or confirmed outward passages to stay for a maximum of two weeks without a visa. All visitors arriving by sea, except for Singaporeans and Malaysians, will also need visas. The new regulation will be effective as from 1 March. [Summary] [Kuala Belait THE BORNEO BULLETIN in English 16 Feb 85 p 1 BK]

DEFENSE COOPERATION WITH AUSTRALIA--Visiting Australian Chief of General Staff, Lieutenant General Peter Gration, disclosed that both Australia and Brunei are hoping to share air defense weaponry experiences. He said that Australians have offered to train Royal Brunei Armed Forces to maintain the British Rapier missile system. He also said that the defense cooperation between both nations are developing and Australia has a strong interest in regional security. [Summary] [Kuala Belait THE BORNEO BULLETIN in English 2 Feb 85 p 3 BK]

CSO: 4200/640

CAMBODIA

CHEA SOTH ON COOPERATION WITH SRV PROVINCES

BK081619 Phnom Penh SPK in French 1131 GMT 8 Mar 85

[Text] Phnom Penh, 8 Mar (SPK)--A conference was held in Phnom Penh yesterday to discuss economic and cultural cooperation between the provinces of Cambodia's northeastern highlands and Phnom Penh city on the one hand and Vietnam's sister provinces and Ho Chi Minh City on the other.

The conference was called in implementation of the resolutions of the PRK and SRV party Central Committees and Councils of Ministers, and the resolutions adopted by the recent conference of KPRP cadres regarding ethnic minorities.

Chea Soth, Political Bureau member of the KPRP Central Committee, vice chairman of the ministers, and minister of planning, was present at the conference.
[sentence as printed]

The Cambodian side to this conference was led by Tang Saroem, minister of economic and cultural cooperation, and the Vietnamese delegation was led by his counterpart, visiting Minister Dang Thi.

In his address to the opening session, after extolling the contribution of the Cambodian minorities in the northeastern regions to the national defense and reconstruction task, Chea Soth expressed the firm conviction that this conference will open a new chapter in the economic and cultural cooperation between the two countries, particularly between the provinces of Cambodia's northeastern highlands and Vietnam's sister provinces aimed at bringing economic restoration to this region and creating favorable conditions there for the establishment of material and technical bases necessary for the development of the country. He also noted that cooperation with Ho Chi Minh City will give Phnom Penh an opportunity to grow rapidly into a political, economic, cultural, and diplomatic center.

CSO: 4219/44

CAMBODIA

MEN SAM-AN DISCUSSES PUBLISHING CONFERENCE

BK051200 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0433 GMT 4 Mar 85

[Text] Phnom Penh, 4 Mar (SPK)—Men Sam-an, member of the KPRP Central Committee and chairman of its Propaganda and Education Commission, received in Phnom Penh on Sunday afternoon the delegates from Vietnam, Laos, and the Soviet Union attending the fourth quadripartite conference on publishing.

The Vietnamese delegation was led by Vu Khac Lien, deputy minister of culture; the Lao delegation by Somsri Desasomphou, deputy minister of culture; and the Soviet delegation by Ivan Petrovich Karovkin, deputy chairman of the USSR State Committee for Publishing Houses, Printing Plants, and the Book Trade.

On this occasion, Men Sam-an highly appreciated the results of the conference which, according to her, contributed to the development of the bonds of friendship and cooperation among the parties, governments, and peoples of the four countries. She warmly thanked the governments and peoples of Vietnam, the Soviet Union, and Laos for their support for the Cambodian people and declared that by virtue of the agreement signed, the four sides concerned will successfully carry out the tasks entrusted.

The delegates to the conference expressed satisfaction at the results of their work and their visit to Cambodia which, according to them, will contribute to the consolidation of the bonds of solidarity and cooperation among the four countries. They pledged to do their best to implement the agreement.

Men Sam-an hosted a reception in their honor in the same evening.

CSO: 4219/44

CAMBODIA

BRIEFS

PRK-SRV COOPERATION MEETING--Phnom Penh, 9 Mar (SPK)--The conference on economic and cultural cooperation between the provinces in northeastern Cambodia and their Vietnamese sister provinces and between Phnom Penh and Ho Chi Minh City was successfully concluded yesterday in Phnom Penh after 2 days of work. Chea Soth, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and planning minister, attended the closing session. Vietnamese Ambassador to Cambodia Ngo Dien was also present. At the end of the meeting, Tang Saroem, Cambodian minister for economic and cultural cooperation, and his Vietnamese counterpart, Minister Dang Thi, signed the meeting's report. This morning, the Vietnamese delegation to the conference left Phnom Penh at the end of its week-long visit to Cambodia. [Text] [Phnom Penh SPK in French 0442 GMT 9 Mar 85]

USSR PUBLISHING DELEGATION--Phnom Penh, 4 Mar (SPK)--The delegation from the USSR State Committee for Publishing, Polygraphic Industry, and Book Distribution, led by its vice chairman, I. P. Karovkin, left Phnom Penh today after attending the fourth quadripartite conference on publishing held from 27 February to 1 March. [Text] [Phnom Penh SPK in French 0441 GMT 5 Mar 85]

WOMEN'S GROUP LABOR ORDER--Phnom Penh, 5 Mar (SPK)--Cambodia's revolutionary women were accorded honors for their merit in national construction and defense work. A Labor Order, Second Class, of the Council of State was conferred in Phnom Penh this afternoon by Prime Minister Hun Sen on the Kampuchean Revolutionary Women's Association. On the same occasion, on behalf of Vietnam's Council of State, a Friendship Order was conveyed through Nguyen Thi Dinh, chairman of the Vietnam Women's Union, to the association for its contribution to Vietnam's construction. Nguyen Thi Dinh highly appreciated the contribution of the Cambodian women to the construction and defense of their fatherland and to the friendship between the Cambodian and Vietnamese peoples. She noted that this friendship will remain unshakable. Nguyen Thi Dinh also presented "four the cause of women's liberation" medals to 12 women, 9 of them leaders of the Kampuchean Revolutionary Women's Association and the three others including the chairman of the KPRP Central Committee's Propaganda and Education Commission, the chairman of the Red Cross, and the deputy secretary general of KUFNCD National Council. [Text] [Phnom Penh SPK in French 1151 GMT 5 Mar 85]

CULTURAL COOPERATION WITH SRV--Phnom Penh, 8 Mar (SPK)--A protocol on cultural cooperation for 1985 between the PRK and the SRV was concluded Wednesday in Phnom Penh. The signatories were Chey Sophea, Cambodian deputy minister of information and culture, and Vu Khac Lien, Vietnamese deputy minister of culture. Chheng Phon, alternate member of the KPRP Central Committee and minister of information and culture; Him Chhem, deputy minister of information and culture; and Nguyen Hoa, counsellor of the Vietnamese Embassy to Cambodia, attended the signing ceremony. [Text] [Phnom Penh SPK in French 0437 GMT 7 Mar 85]

SOVIET TRADE UNION LECTURERS--Phnom Penh, 5 Mar (SPK)--The group of lecturers from the Central Council of Trade Unions of the Soviet Socialist Republic of Ukrain led by Bandarenko Vladimir, president of the organization commission of the council, left Phnom Penh on Monday [4 March] at the end of its 2-week visit to Cambodia. During its stay, the delegation was received by Cambodian Education Minister Pen Navouth and Heng Teav, vice chairman of the Kampuchean Federation of Trade Unions, and gave talks in Phnom Penh and in Kandal Province. The Soviet trade unionists also visited the Tuol Sleng museum of genocide, educational and industrial establishments in Phnom Penh, and the Angkor Wat temples in Siem Reap-Oddar Meanchey Province. [Text] [Phnom Penh SPK in French 0411 GMT 5 Mar 85]

PRK AMBASSADOR TO SARHAWI REPUBLIC--Phnom Penh, 15 Mar (SPK)--Hor Nam Hong, PRK ambassador to the Sarhawi Democratic Arab Republic, has presented his credentials to Mohamed Abdel Aziz, president of the republic, who expressed sincere thanks to the PRK Government for supporting his people's just cause. On his part, Hor Nam Hong conveyed best regards from President Heng Samrin to President Mohamed Abdel Aziz. [Summary] [Phnom Penh SPK in French 0404 GMT 15 Mar 85 BK]

GDR AID--Phnom Penh, 6 Mar (SPK)--The GDR Government sent to the PRK more than 97 metric tons of cars, trucks, bicycles, cloth, blankets, medicines, medical equipment, sewing machines, and so on. The aid was handed over this afternoon in Phnom Penh by Gunter Horn, GDR ambassador to Cambodia, to Phang Sareth, Cambodian deputy minister of trade. This is the sixth shipment of such aid from the GDR to Cambodia since its liberation from the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan regime. [Text] [Phnom Penh SPK in French 1129 GMT 6 Mar 85 BK]

GDR DELEGATION VISIT--Phnom Penh, 7 Mar (SPK)--A delegation of the GDR Ministry of University and Technical School Affairs arrived in Phnom Penh today for an official friendship visit to the PRK. Led by Deputy Minister Gerhard Engel, the delegation was greeted at the airport by Deputy Minister of Education of the PRK El Sam-ol and other personalities. Werner Lotz, second secretary of the GDR Embassy to the PRK was also present. [Text] [Phnom Penh SPK in French 1208 GMT 7 Mar 85 BK]

FINANCE MINISTRY MEETING--Phnom Penh, 1 Mar (SPK)--The Ministry of Finance held a meeting on Thursday in the presence of its minister, Chan Phin, to review financial and budget activities in 1984 and set tasks for 1985. Hun Sen, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the Council of

Ministers, attended the opening session. On this occasion, the chairman of the Council of Ministers praised the success of the financial sector in 1984 which balanced income and expenditure. Concerning the financial tasks and policy for 1985, the chairman of the Council of Ministers recommended that implementation conform with the resolution of the KPRP's fourth congress in order to contribute actively to the dual tasks of national defense and construction. [Text] [Phnom Penh SPK in French 0416 GMT 1 Mar 85]

PUBLISHING CONFERENCE--Phnom Penh, 3 Mar (SPK)--An agreement for 1985 and a draft project for the period 1986-1990 were concluded on Saturday at the end of the fourth quadrilateral conference on publishing in Phnom Penh. I. P. Karovkin, vice chairman of the USSR State Committee for Publishing, Polygraphic Industry, and Book Distribution, announced this to the press yesterday afternoon. Cambodia, Vietnam, Laos, and the Soviet Union, which took part in the conference, were satisfied with the result which will strengthen cooperation in this field, said the head of the Soviet delegation. Also present were, among others, Chey Sophea, Vu Khac Lien, and Somsy Desasomphou, respectively deputy information ministers of Cambodia, Vietnam, and Laos. [Text] [Phnom Penh SPK in French 0406 GMT 3 Mar 85]

FRENCH FLOOD RELIEF AID--Phnom Penh, 5 Mar (SPK)--The Association of Cambodian Women in France (AFKF) recently sent over a metric ton of medicine and medical materiel to Cambodian flood victims. The gift was handed over on 4 March in Phnom Penh to Dr My Samedi, general secretary of the Cambodian Red Cross and dean of the faculty of medicine and pharmacy, by Mrs Fol Van Thet, president of the AFKF and head of a delegation visiting Cambodia since last Saturday. [Text] [Phnom Penh SPK in French 0418 GMT 5 Mar 85 BK]

LAO FRIENDSHIP DELEGATION--Phnom Penh, 4 Mar (SPK)--At the invitation of the PRK-LPDR friendship association, a delegation of the KPDR-PRK friendship association arrived in Phnom Penh this morning for a visit to Cambodia. The delegation, led by Kou Souvannamethi, vice president of the association and Lao justice minister, was greeted at the airport by Neou Samom, chairman of the PRK-LPDR friendship association and vice chairman of the organization commission of the KPRP Central Committee; Di Phin, vice chairman of the association and deputy defense minister; Chem Snguon, deputy general secretary of the KUFNCD National Council and deputy justice minister; and other figures. Lao Ambassador to Cambodia Thongpeng Souklaseng was also present. [Text] [Phnom Penh SPK in French 0438 GMT 5 Mar 85 BK]

CUBAN MEDICAL ASSISTANCE--Phnom Penh, 2 Mar (SPK)--The Government of the Republic of Cuba recently sent over a metric ton of medicine and modern health equipment to the 7 January Hospital. The gift is part of the working program adopted by the mixed Cambodia-Cuba Intergovernmental Commission. [Text] [Phnom Penh SPK in French 1138 GMT 2 Mar 85 BK]

SRV HEALTH COOPERATION AGREEMENT--Phnom Penh, 5 Mar (SPK)--A cooperation program in the field of public health for 1985 between the PRK and the SRV was concluded on Monday [4 March] in Phnom Penh. The signatories were Yit Kimseng, Cambodian public health minister, and Ngo Dien, Vietnamese ambassador to Cambodia. According to the program, the two sides will exchange medical information and delegations and experts. Also planned are the training of medical cadres, the supply of vaccines, and cooperation in the field of pharmacy and treatment of patients. [Text] [Phnom Penh SPK in French 0422 GMT 5 Mar 85 BK]

SRV WOMEN'S COOPERATION AGREEMENT--Phnom Penh, 4 Mar (SPK)--A cooperation protocol between the women's associations of the PRK and the SRV was signed today in Phnom Penh by their presidents, Mean Sam-an, alternate member of the KPRP Central Committee, and Nguyen Thi Dinh, member of the CPV Central Committee. [Excerpt] [Phnom Penh SPK in French 0441 GMT 4 Mar 85 BK]

'POL POTISTS' SURRENDER--Phnom Penh, 3 Mar (SPK)--In January, 29 Pol Potists left their ranks and presented themselves to revolutionary authorities in Santuk District, Kompong Thom Province, 150 km north of Phnom Penh. During the same period, Cambodian armed forces and local people put out of action six reactionaries who infiltrated into Cambodia after their defeat at the Cambodian-Thai border and seized a quantity of war materiel. [Text] [Phnom Penh SPK in French 0400 GMT 3 Mar 85 BK]

MONGOLIAN DEFENSE MINISTER--Phnom Penh, 18 Mar (SPK)--Bou Thang, PRK defense minister, has sent warm congratulations to his Mongolian counterpart, Jamsranglin Yondon, on the occasion of the 64th founding anniversary of the Mongolian army. The message stresses that the Cambodian army and people highly appreciate the great all round achievements scored by the MPR's army and people under the leadership of the People's Revolutionary Party of Mongolia. The Cambodian defense minister also wished new successes to the Mongolian army and people in the tasks of building and defending the country and in implementing the resolutions of the 18th congress of the People's Revolutionary Party of Mongolia to contribute to the strengthening of the socialist community and the preservation of peace in Asia and the world. May the relations of friendship, solidarity, and cooperation between the two countries' armed forces and peoples be further strengthened and developed in the future, concluded the message. [Text] [Phnom Penh SPK in French 0408 GMT 18 Mar 85]

CSO: 4219/44

INDONESIA

COMMENTARY ON ECONOMIC COOPERATION WITH MALAYSIA

BK181429 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1200 GMT 18 Mar 85

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Minister and State Secretary Sudharmono has described as friendly under the spirit of ASEAN talks between the Malaysian prime minister and President Suharto that took place at Merdeka Palace, Jakarta, for about 2 hours. According to Minister Sudharmono, the two leaders today specifically concentrated their talks on political issues, while economic talks will be held tomorrow morning before the prime minister and his party end their visit to Indonesia. Minister Sudharmono said that their political talks also covered the Cambodian issue in the context of further strengthening ASEAN's consensus on ways of settling the Cambodian issue as embodied in the ASEAN concept.

We may conclude from Minister Sudharmono's press briefing on the talks between the Malaysian and Indonesian leaders that the tradition of exchanges of views among ASEAN leaders on various issues--political as well as economic--continue as in the past. As we know, ASEAN leaders made working visits in the past to exchange views on regional issues toward further strengthening ASEAN.

An interesting aspect of the talks between Malaysian Prime Minister Mahathir and Suharto as explained by the minister and state secretary is the clear division of their talks into two parts: the first deals with political issues that were discussed today; while the second deals with economic issues that are scheduled to be discussed tomorrow morning. It is obvious that both Malaysia and Indonesia consider the economic field as important as the political field. Thus, President Suharto and Prime Minister Mahathir Mohamed will hold special talks on economic issues.

The visit to Indonesia by Prime Minister Mahathir Mohamed is a realization of plans expressed by the two leaders via telephone during the recent inauguration of the Medan-Penang telecommunications sea cable. The inauguration of the telecommunications sea cable network is very important for the development of bilateral economic relations. Moreover, it is opening new dimensions for the promotion of bilateral economic cooperation.

We hope that the economic talks between President Suharto and Prime Minister Mahathir will produce common steps designed to further enhance economic development in the two countries.

INDONESIA

JAKARTA DAILIES COMMENT ON MAHATHIR'S VISIT

BK191530 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 0600 GMT 19 Mar 85

[From the press review]

[Text] SUARA KARYA asserts that the visit by Malaysian Prime Minister Mahathir Mohamed is not merely symbolic because leaders of the two countries now have many regional and international issues to discuss in addition to consolidating and deepening bilateral relations. Within the context of deepening bilateral relations, the daily believes that time has come for the two countries to hold discussions of a more technical nature in the fields of culture, education, and economy. Although the results of the talks between the two leaders and of ministerial meetings have not been announced, SUARA KARYA says that trends in that direction can be observed from the itinerary of Mahathir Mohamed's current visit, which included visits to the Center for Scientific and Technological Research in Serpong and automobile assembling plants in Cibinong. It seems that international issues, particularly those concerning ASEAN's interests, became topics of special discussions as our foreign minister, Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja, had just returned from Hanoi.

The ANGKATAN BERSENJATA daily underscores the importance of Prime Minister Mahathir Mohamed's visit at a time when the two countries are prepared to enter the era of industrialization. Considering that the two countries have many similarities in other fields of development, the daily believes that the dialogues between the two heads of government and officials at ministerial level which took place during the Malaysian guest's current visit will be very beneficial for the two sides.

CSO: 4213/173

INDONESIA

PAPERS ON IMPORTANCE OF SFRY PREMIER'S VISIT

BK150949 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 0600 GMT 15 Mar 85

[From the Press Review]

[Text] BERITA BUANA believes that the visit to Indonesia by the Yugoslav prime minister, Mrs Milka Planinc, is beneficial to the promotion of bilateral cooperation. In addition, coinciding with the 30th anniversary of the Afro-Asian Conference, Mrs Planinc's visit will no doubt have a positive effect on the meeting among nonaligned figures at the celebration ceremony in Bandung next month. Post-Tito Yugoslavia still has a great influence among fellow nonaligned countries and developing countries in general.

Similarly, KOMPAS considers the Yugoslav prime minister's visit to be beneficial not only to bilateral relations but also to reviving the dynamics of nonalignment which will be one of the main targets of the 30th anniversary celebration of the Afro-Asian Conference on 24-25 April. Within the Nonaligned Movement, Indonesia and Yugoslavia have similar interests in international relations and cooperation and in striving for a new economic order that has become the objective of the developing countries' struggle.

1493

CSO: 4213/169

INDONESIA

COMMENTARY VIEWS KAPITSA'S REMARKS IN SYDNEY

BK171505 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1200 GMT 16 Mar 85

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] In his statement in Sydney last Thursday [14 March], the Soviet deputy foreign minister, Mikhail Kapitsa, said that Moscow is ready to participate in an international conference on Cambodia.

It should be noted that the idea of holding an international conference on Cambodia came from Prince Sihanouk. Sihanouk's idea had long been presented, and during his visit to Australia last month, he raised the matter again. But this time he termed it colloquium [preceding word in English -- FBIS] and did not call it conference. In the colloquium that he suggested, Prince Sihanouk hoped that all Indochinese countries, ASEAN, Soviet Union, China, and Australia as well as the four Khmer factions in Cambodia would be willing to participate, without any precondition, for talks to solve the Cambodian issue.

Following Sihanouk's visit to Australia, Foreign Minister Bill Hayden made a visit to Vietnam and ASEAN countries to show Australia's genuine efforts to help solve the Cambodian conflict. Against this background, the Soviet deputy foreign minister, Kapitsa, expressed his support for the solution of the Cambodian issue during his visit to Sydney recently. But observers noted that he mentioned conference and not colloquium.

Vietnam said that it would consider joining the colloquium when responding to Sihanouk's suggestion through Australia last month. However, in his statement in Sydney, Kapitsa said that apart from the Soviet Union, Vietnam is also willing to participate, although the Soviet Union would object the inclusion of the Khmer Rouge leaders. In this way the Soviet Union and Vietnam have put forward a precondition so that it is not agreeable to Sihanouk's suggestion.

The fact that Sihanouk's idea could not be implemented at the moment is due to China's reaction which suggested a precondition that all Vietnamese forces must be withdrawn from Cambodia first. It appears as though China would prefer to see how difficult Vietnam's position will be when Afro-Asian countries meet for the commemoration of the 30th anniversary of the Afro-Asian conference in Bandung next month. However, Cambodia's peace solution now lies in the hands of Australia, while Sihanouk is only assisting. In view of that, we should first see the outcome of Hayden's recent peace mission to Vietnam and the ASEAN countries.

INDONESIA

INFORMATION MINISTER RETURNS FROM YUGOSLAVIA

BK051607 Jakarta Domestic Service Indonesian 1200 GMT 5 Mar 85

[Text] Information Minister Harmoko returned home this afternoon after a 10-day visit to Yugoslavia and Geneva. Upon his arrival at Halim Perdanakusuma Airport, Minister Harmoko briefed newsmen on the outcome of his visit.

[Begin Harmoko recording] What we have achieved is how we jointly regulate the flow of information between Indonesia and Yugoslavia in an effort to support the intensification of bilateral economic cooperation. For this reason, both sides agreed to further intensify the flow of electronic and printed media information as well as cooperation in training programs. If the flow of information between the two countries can be used as a criteria for cooperation among nonaligned countries, that means our bilateral information exchange can be considered as achieving its goals. When the Yugoslav prime minister received my courtesy call, she also stressed the role of information in supporting economic cooperation, adding that information will lead to direct trade between the two countries as well as among nonaligned countries. [end recording]

Information Minister Harmoko also attended the meeting of the nonaligned countries' news agencies pool at [name indistinct] center in Belgrade and expressed joy that the meeting had successfully coordinated efforts to regulate the flow of information not only in quantity, but also in quality. Out of 101 nonaligned countries, 93 already own their news agencies, with 30 percent of them operating 24 hours. The meeting of the nonaligned countries' news agencies pool also put forward a proposal to give preferential treatment to economic news.

The information minister also held talks with the secretary general of the International Communications Council on Tariff Reduction in Geneva.

1627
CSO: 4213/169

INDONESIA

JAKARTA DAILIES ON TOLENTINO'S DISMISSAL

BK141601 Jakarta various papers 7 Mar 85

[Editorial report] Three Jakarta dailies on 7 March publish editorials on the dismissal of Philippine Foreign Minister Arturo Tolentino by President Marcos.

Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian asserts that the dismissal stemmed from his tense relations with President Marcos. Being too outspoken, he had even criticized the government for adopting favoritism in politics, as in the case of the appointment of Philippine ambassadors. The daily points out that he won a seat in last year's parliamentary elections thanks to his open and courageous attitude -- an attitude cherished by the people. KOMPAS concludes that ASEAN actually needs a political figure like Arturo Tolentino to speak out in the international political arena.

Jakarta MERDEKA in Indonesian believes that the dismissal resulted from his dual functions as a cabinet member and a member of parliament elected by the people. MERDEKA notes that Arturo Tolentino, in his capacity as a member of parliament, is too outspoken in expressing his own political views, which sometimes hurts the government. Consequently, President Marcos considers him a challenge to himself. The daily concludes that the dismissal was necessary to secure President Marcos' rule while at the same time it will turn more government figures into opposition members.

Jakarta THE JAKARTA POST in English says that President Marcos considers Arturo Tolentino a dissenter within the ranks, as the latter is often critical of his policies. The daily says further that Arturo Tolentino apparently agrees with Lord Acton's famous 1887 notion about absolute power: "Power tends to corrupt; absolute power tends to corrupt absolutely." In conclusion, the daily considers President Marcos to be a supremely adept practitioner of Machiavellian power politics owing to his ability to counter all political challenges to his rule.

1630

CSO: 4213/169

INDONESIA

EAST TIMOR STRUGGLES, ORGANIZES RESISTANCE

Lisbon A TARDE in Portuguese 8 Feb 85 p 30

[Text] The plight of the people of East Timor continues to attract the sympathy and solidarity of international organizations, among them the Catholic Church, which has always condemned the massacres perpetrated by the Indonesians on the martyred Timorese people. Of a population estimated at 750,000 prior to 1974, 250,000 have already disappeared, which gives one a measure of what has been one of the biggest holocausts in history. Meanwhile, the East Timorese continue to fight and organize resistance. This is the content of 2 letters sent to Lisbon by leaders of the Mauberan guerrilla forces against the invading troops.

"In January, there were 1236 Timorese political prisoners on the island of Atauro," so states a letter received in Lisbon by the ex-apostolic administrator of the Diocese of Dili.

In the Dili territory there are also many political prisoners, and in November of last year, 15 Timorese political prisoners, among them Morito Reis and Mestre Marcal were still shackled by Jakarta. This was taken from a letter written to Monsignor Martinho Costa Lopes by a guerrilla commander.

The same letter states that, when the Timorese prisoners were boarding an airplane taking them to the Indonesian capital, they were singing. The letter also mentions the existence of other political prisons in all the municipalities of East Timor, in addition to those in Atauro and Dili.

The news of the move of the Timorese patriots to Jakarta, on the island of Java, coincides with rumors that some international circles favoring Indonesia have recently recommended the exile of many of those individuals who have been fighting for the independence of East Timor for over 9 years.

The guerrillas consider any suggestion that Timor could be the target of an international operation of the type that forced many of Yasir 'Arafat's soldiers to flee Lebanon as "unacceptable and insulting", said sources close to FRETILIN [Revolutionary Front for East Timor Independence] and to Martinho da Costa Lopes.

Another letter received by the apostolic administrator stated that "the battle continues in the mountains and will continue to the last drop of blood if Suharto (the President of Indonesia) does not remove his troops from East Timor." The letter was signed by Miguel dos Santos, first commander of the "autonomous company", made up, in addition to the resistance, by Timorese who had been forced to join the Indonesian forces and who deserted.

"The suffering of the people of East Timor increases ever more, with torture, massacres and exiles to Atauro. There is hunger throughout the territory, from East to West." Text from the same letter, whose author has become a traditional authority designated by the Indonesians for the Tutuala region.

"If Suharto sends another 100 battalions we should not worry, because in war, it is necessary to die to liberate the country and the people," said Miguel dos Santos.

The situation in East Timor will be dealt with in the next week in the summit conference of the 5 Portuguese-speaking African countries, who will meet in Sao Tome and will have the opportunity to speak with 3 members of the FRETILIN delegation living abroad: Mari Alkatiri, Abilio Araujo and Roque Rodrigues.

According to delegation sources, it will tell the "five" that the military capacity of the Timorese resistance improved during the last months in spite of being accosted by policies of national unity presently on-going among all the nationalists of Timor (from FRETILIO to UDT). It will also present its point of view on the on-going negotiating process between Portugal and Indonesia.

Shortly after the summit conference in Sao Tome, the head of the FRETILIN delegation abroad, Abilio Araujo, will travel to Japan in order to participate in the conference of the Christian Churches of Asia meeting in Okinawa who wish to be informed on the situation in East Timor.

The people are essentially Catholic, and one of the bases of resistance against the Indonesian occupation has been Catholicism. The East Timorese (also known as Mauberan) have the sympathy of Pope Paul II (sic), of the Portuguese Episcopal Conference and of many other entities of many countries, including North America, German and Australian legislators.

According to data furnished by religious sources, the population of East Timor has decreased from close to 750,000 in 1975 to a mere half million. According to these sources, the East Timoran plight is one of the most flagrant the world has seen in the last decade.

12402

CSO: 3542/118

INDONESIA

PAPER REPORTS ON BUS EXPLOSION

BK220805 Jakarta THE JAKARTA POST in English 18 Mar 85 p 1

[Text] Jakarta (JP)--A homemade bomb exploded in a bus bound for Bali Saturday [16 March], killing seven passengers and wounding 14, reports reaching here Sunday said.

The explosion took place at around 1 am Saturday when most of the passengers were asleep, as the bus was traveling through Curah Puser village in the Banyuwangi subdistrict of East Java.

Police have reportedly detained one of the passengers for questioning. They also found packages of homemade explosives in the devastated bus wrapped inside a plastic pipe, which failed to go off, reports said.

Banyuwangi police are now investigating whether the explosives were planted on the bus, or if they went off by accident. Police were trying to determine if one of the passengers was transporting the explosives to the Banyuwangi-Situbondo area, where local fishermen are known to use such illegal explosives to catch fish. The raw materials for these kinds of explosive devices can be bought over the counter in Malang and Surabaya.

One report said that the bus driver lost control of the vehicle after the blast, and the bus careened off the road for about 120 meters before plowing into and badly damaging a house. The bus, owned by Pemudi Express, was bound from Malang to the Bali provincial capital of Denpasar.

Still sketchy reports said at least two foreigners were among the casualties, tentatively identified as Z.R. Sciffe and Eard Wisse. Their nationalities were not known. Another report said that an unidentified British national was injured.

The Sunday KOMPAS, meanwhile, quoted Nusatenggara Police Information Officer Lt Col I Gusti Ayu Ktut Suryati as saying that Denpasar police had received a warning that there was going to be an explosion. Details of that threat also were not immediately available.

CSO: 4200/669

INDONESIA

BRIEFS

JAPANESE AID AGREEMENT SIGNED--On behalf of their respective governments, the Japanese ambassador to Indonesia, Toshiaki Muto, and the Indonesian director general of foreign economic relations, Atmono Suryo, in Jakarta on 16 March signed the diplomatic note on a Japanese grant of 2.2 billion yen to promote food production in Indonesia. The same kind of Japanese grant has been given to Indonesia since 1977, and to date it has reached 15.2 billion yen. [Summary] [Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 0600 GMT 16 Mar 85]

SAUDI LOAN AGREEMENT SIGNED--Indonesia and Saudi Arabia have signed an agreement under which Saudi Arabia will extend a \$9.3-million loan for financing sugar plantation projects in Indonesia. The agreement was signed in Jakarta on 18 March by the deputy chief for technical affairs of the Saudi Fund, (Salih al-Humaydah), and the director general for foreign monetary affairs of the Indonesian Foreign Affairs Department, Sugito Sastronijoyo. [Summary] [Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 0600 GMT 19 Mar 85]

ACEH FERTILIZER PLANT INAUGURATED--President Suharto inaugurated the Iskandar Muda Urea Fertilizer Plant in Lhoksemauwe, Aceh, on 20 March. The plant has an annual capacity of 570,000 metric tons. On the occasion, the president praised Indonesian architects and workers for having completed the project ahead of schedule. [Summary] [Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 0500 GMT 20 Mar 85]

REVIEW ON MAHATHIR VISIT--BERITA BUANA writes that the meeting between President Suharto and Malaysian Prime Minister Mahathir Mohamed should become a good link in maintaining intimate bilateral relations. Another major basis to achieve a mutually strong impetus for the two sides is the promotion of economic cooperation in addition to good understanding. One of the practical objectives of ASEAN is to establish industries which will be able to overcome the weakness of all the ASEAN members. However, BERITA BUANA concludes that the establishment of such industries should not be beyond the financial limits and economic structure of any member. The MERDEKA daily believes that the talks between the leaders of the two

countries of the same ethnic stock will have a positive influence on bilateral relations. According to MERDEKA, an evolutionary expansion of bilateral cooperation has been taking place since the two countries renewed their border cooperation agreement in December 1984. Although the public's views on the pattern for the expansion of bilateral relations are not given special prominence they are not colored by negative instinct either. [Text] [Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 0600 GMT 20 Mar 85]

MOKHTAR'S HANOI VISIT—Commenting specifically on the outcome of the recent visit to Hanoi by Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja, MERDEKA stressed his success in removing psychological barriers in relations between the two countries. The removal of these psychological barriers will not only open the way for healthy bilateral relations, but will also provide opportunities to Indonesia in an effort to develop good-neighborly relations in Southeast Asia. In other words, we must now make preparations for a more vivid Jakarta-Hanoi dialogue. MERDEKA concludes that it will not be unlikely in the future for the Cambodian issue to be resolved through smooth dialogues. The Cambodian issue has so far been a hurdle in Vietnam-ASEAN relations. [Text] [Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 0600 GMT 19 Mar 85]

AFGHAN MUJAHIDIN ASSISTANCE—The general chairman of the Presidium of the Indonesian-Afghan People's Solidarity Committee, Amin Iskandar, has called on nations that love independence and peace to increase all kinds of assistance to the Afghan fighters, including humanitarian aid. In a press statement in Jakarta today, Amin Iskandar appealed to the United Nations, the Nonaligned Movement, and the ICO to seek efforts to end the occupation of Afghanistan by foreign troops. He said that the methods being used to exterminate the Afghan people are not only inhuman and against international law and conventions but also a new manifestation of cruelty and brutality unprecedented in the history of mankind. [Text] [Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 0700 GMT 19 Mar 85]

PHILIPPINE TRADE AGREEMENT—A trade Agreement between Indonesia and the Philippines was signed in Jakarta on 4 March. Under the agreement, which was witnessed by Industries Minister Hartarto and Philippine Ambassador to Indonesia Manuel T. Yan, the East Kalimantan Fertilizers state-owned company will sell 100,000 to 150,000 metric tons of ammonia a year to Philippos Company, which will in turn sell 60,000 metric tons of phosphoric acid valued at \$13.28 million to the Gresik Petrochemical state-owned company. [Summary] [Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1200 GMT 4 Mar 85 BK].

TRANSMIGRATION TO KALIMANTAN, SULAWESI—According to the West Nusatenggara transmigration department office, a total of 539 transmigrant families consisting of 2,015 persons from Maluku, and Lombok were resettled in South Kalimantan, East Kalimantan, Central Sulawesi, and Southeast Sulawesi during the 1984-85 fiscal year. [Summary] [Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 0600 GMT 4 Mar 85 BK].

MINISTER URGES VIGILANCE AGAINST THREATS--The coordinating minister for politics and security, Surono, has said that we must be vigilant against threats posed by former hard-line detainees belonging to the 30 September Movement of the Indonesian Communist Party, extremist groups using religion as their cover, and brokers involved in making available land for development. Speaking before a working meeting of governors from all over Indonesia at the Home Affairs Department on Monday [11 March -- fbis], he said that we must remain vigilant in spite of the absence of any actual threat. [passage omitted] [Excerpt] [Jakarta MERDEKA in Indonesian 12 Mar 85 pp 1, 12] 1809

BRUNEI POLICE TRAINING--The Brunei police chief, Pengiran Omar, has said that the Indonesian police are prepared to train Brunei police officers in Indonesia. Speaking to newsmen at Halim Perdanakusuma Airport at the end of his visit to the country on 9 March, he said that the matter would be further discussed by the two countries, adding that he would study the operational methods of the Indonesian police for their possible introduction into his country. He went on to say that the two countries have been cooperating in combatting drug trafficking and smuggling under an Interpol plan. The Brunei police chief admitted that there had been attempts to use Brunei as a drug trafficking transit center. However, it was not known whether the contraband was intended for Indonesia or other countries. [Summary] [Jakarta THE INDONESIA TIMES in English 11 Mar 85 p 1]

PAPERS VIEW SOVIET POLICY MOVES UNDER GORBACHEV--SUARA MERDEKA hopes that the leadership change in the Soviet Union following Konstantin Chernenko's death will provide the impetus for a settlement of the crises in Indochina. The possibility of that is based on the hopes of the Soviet people themselves for their economic betterment at every leadership change. There is speculation that Moscow might reduce its aid to Vietnam and its other allies. If this is true, SUARA MERDEKA sees new hope for a settlement of these crises, particularly the Vietnam-Cambodia crisis that is related to ASEAN'S interests. ANGKATAN BERSENJATA is impressed by the emergence of Gorbachev as the new leader of the Soviet Government. The paper hopes that Indonesian-Soviet bilateral relations will continue to progress, as there has been tangible progress in bilateral relations. The daily also hopes for new prospects in the settlement of problems concerning the Third World's interests such as the Middle East, Afghanistan, and Cambodia. [Text] [Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 0600 GMT 15 Mar 85] [From the Press Review] 1901

ACEH TRANSMIGRANT RESETTLEMENT--The Central Java regional transmigration office on 26 February resettled 46 families consisting of 215 person from Kebumen and Purbolinggo regencies at a transmigration location in (Alue Marah), Aceh, where they will work at the palm oil plantation. [Summary] [Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 2300 GMT 27 Feb 85 BK] 1636

CSO: 4213/170

LAOS

MAJOR EXPERIENCE OF RULING PARTY DESCRIBED

BK180649 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0430 GMT 9 Mar 85

[Feature article: "Some Major Experiences of Our Party in the Process of Leading the Revolution"]

[Text] Some major experiences gained by our party in the process of leading the revolution is as follows:

First major experience: Our party is absolutely loyal to Marxism-Leninism, always persists in the principles of the working class, has skillfully applied Marxism-Leninism to the true conditions in our country, and has creatively and correctly adopted strategies, tactics, and methods for implementation.

Our party was born in a colonial and feudal society. The majority of our party members originally were peasants, workers, petty bourgeois, and patriotic intellectuals. However, since its establishment our party has completely persisted in the stand that it is a party of the Lao working class. It has thus adhered to the stand of the working class.

Our party's working class stand is: Above all, our party has adopted a correct political line and has always reflected the attitude of Marxism-Leninism in its policies and line. It has applied the lessons drawn by fraternal parties to the special points of the Lao revolution. Our party's working class stand is displayed by the following: Our party is always concerned about and has provided Marxist-Leninist theoretical training for cadres, party members, combatants, and the people. Party members, cadres, and the people have been trained and tempered in their hard and complex but honorable and glorious struggle.

Second major experience: Our party has always correctly coordinated true patriotism with glorious proletarian internationalism and the overall strength of the country with the strength of the era. Our party is a political party of the Lao working class truly representing the interests of the working people of all tribes and of the country. It is part of the international communist and workers movement. The Lao revolution is part of the Indochinese and world revolution. For this reason, our party has wholeheartedly served the country and the working people of all tribes

and has shouldered the task of struggle to win victories for the revolution of our country, thus positively contributing to the common success of the Indochinese and world revolutions.

To carry out our national and international obligations, the party has always provided training on true patriotism and glorious proletarian internationalism for cadres, party members, combatants, and people. It always opposes narrow-minded nationalism and self-interest. It has always mobilized all the forces of the working class and the entire people to unite around the party and promotes the national strength in order to fulfill all revolutionary tasks in accordance with the party line.

Our party's revolutionary line is clearly shown in its loyalty to the interests of the class, the nation, and the world revolution, particularly of the revolutions of Vietnam and Cambodia. The three Indochinese countries coexist in the Indochinese peninsula, share the same fate, and have the same common enemy. The Lao, Vietnamese, and Cambodian peoples have united and mutually assisted each other in the struggle based on the spirit of sharing even a broken grain and a piece of vegetable. The special relations among the three nations, based on the spirit of special militant solidarity between Laos, Vietnam, and Cambodia and between Laos and Vietnam, are all-round, permanent, unswerving, rare, and exemplary. These relations play an important role and represent a rule in the revolutionary causes of the two countries and a basic factor for the development of the revolution of each country.

Third major experience: Our party wholeheartedly serves the people, is closely associated with the masses, and knows how to bring into full play the enormous strength of the masses in order to fulfill the revolutionary cause. The revolution is the cause of the masses. Without the participation of the masses, the revolution cannot be fulfilled. Trained, educated, and led by the party, the working people of various tribes have been awakened, clearly understood the great role, nurtured a sense of profound patriotism, and are continuously associated with the follow the party. This is a tradition of the people and a great success of our party in the task of mobilizing the masses to carry out the revolution.

Fourth major experience: The party has correctly and constructively applied Marxism-Leninism to the building of the new-type party of the working class. In the process of building the party, we have paid attention to three aspects--political, ideological, and organizational--and have closely interconnected them. Attention has always been paid to the task of building the party in coordination with the broad development of the masses. The party deems as important the heightening of the quality of party units and grass-roots party organizations, the heightening of the qualifications and capability of each cadre and party member, and the close coordination between the consolidation of party organizations and the consolidation of party committees at all levels. Under the leadership of the party and the administration, party building must be linked with the improvement of administrative instruments at all levels. The

heightening of the state management capability must be linked with the building and consolidation of various mass organizations. All this is to build an overall strength for the system of the proletarian dictatorship with the party serving as the core.

In carrying out its activities, our party has firmly persisted in the principle of democratic centralism and Lenin's principles on party activities. This is to ensure our political, ideological, and organizational unity in party's activities. Special attention has been paid to consolidating and safeguarding the unity within the party, which is our party's precious tradition. Special attention has also been paid to continuously upholding the quality of party work. This is to train, educate, and temper party members. To strengthen unity within the party, and to promote advantageous points and correct shortcomings, our party has carried out criticism and self-criticism and constantly reviewed lessons. In leadership work, the party always implements the principle of collective leadership. Responsibility has been entrusted upon individuals. This is to promote the collective intelligence of party committees, minimize wrongdoings, and ensure unity within the party and, at the same time, promote the sense of responsibility and initiative of each cadre and party member toward his or her task. We must resolutely criticize and minimize quietist and wavering tendencies, privatism, and arbitrariness existing within the party.

Parallel with consolidating party organizations and heightening combat forces and party leadership capabilities, we have constantly carried out the task of expanding the party. We have regularly admitted outstanding people from the broad revolutionary movements of the masses while, at the same time, eliminating from the party those members who are no longer qualified, bad people, and opportunists infiltrating into the party. This is to ensure purity and strength for the party.

CSO: 4206/103

LAOS

'TALK' ON THAI CHARGES AGAINST SRV INCURSIONS

BK181604 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 1400 GMT 8 Mar 85

["Talk": "Truth About Slandorous Allegations Made by Thai Reactionaries Against Vietnam"]

[Text] The THAI RAT newspaper issue No 9,896 dated 24 February 1985 carried a caricature depicting the current reality of Thai society. The caricature showed some political demonstrations, the recent strike by rail workers, a protest by livestock and chicken farmers, a strike by bus workers, a strike by telecommunications workers, protests by farmers, a protest by sportsmen, and so forth. The caricature displayed these protests in various forms, including protesting workers sitting or lying on the floor or having their heads shorn. This caricature clearly reflects that the current complicated and confusing situation in Thai society is worsening, particularly since the Thai ultrarightist reactionaries deployed more than 2,000-strong regular armed forces to attack, nibble at, and occupy the three Lao villages in Paklai District, Sayaboury Province, in mid-June 1984.

The root cause of the insoluble political, economic, and social crisis has stemmed from the conflicts among various groups in Thai society and from the Pan-Thaist policy pursued by the ultrarightist reactionaries in the Thai ruling circles with Athit Kamlang-ek, Thai military supreme commander and army commander in chief, as the ringleader, in serving the arms race strategy of the imperialists led by the United States and in faithfully implementing the big-nation expansionist and hegemonist policy of the Beijing reactionaries by interfering in and aggressing against the neighboring countries.

To cover up their true nature and dangerous acts, especially their collusion with the Beijing reactionaries to render support and assistance to the Pol Pot remnant murderers and other reactionary Cambodian elements so that they will be able to undermine, subvert, and obstruct the building of the new life by the Cambodian people, the Thai ultrarightist reactionaries, especially Athit Kamlang-ek himself, have repeatedly made slanderous charges against Vietnam. For example, on 6 March, speaking to the press in Bangkok, Athit Kamlang-ek alleged that Vietnam violated Thai sovereignty in Surin Province and other areas. Such a slanderous allegation made against

Vietnam by the Thai ultrarightist reactionaries is aimed, on the one hand, at covering up their true evil nature and dirty acts as we have just discussed and, on the other hand, at diverting the attention of the Thai people from all-round difficulties prevailing in Thai society to the war atmosphere created by the Thai ultrarightist reactionaries themselves by coordinating with the Pol Pot remnant clique to launch attacks against the PRK along the Thai-Cambodian border areas under the instruction of the Beijing reactionaries. Moreover, their acts are also aimed at creating a pretext for acquiring modern military equipment and weapons from the United States for use in intimidating and killing the patriotic Thai people and in aggressing against the neighboring countries in accordance with their Pan-Thaist ambition.

An AFP report from Washington on 6 March said that the United States reaffirmed that it would speed up the delivery of weapons to Thailand and that a freighter with U.S. military equipment would arrive in Thailand in early April.

All this clearly shows that the unsubstantiated allegation made by the Thai ultrarightist reactionaries against Vietnam is, in fact, aimed at hoodwinking the Thai people and world public opinion to cover up their warmongering nature. For instance, recently they alleged that Vietnamese soldiers fired shells containing poisonous chemicals against Thai territory. However, the charge simply faded away when it was subsequently discovered that it was the Thai ultrarightist reactionaries themselves who fired artillery shells with toxic chemicals into Cambodia to kill Cambodian people and to destroy their property.

It is obvious that the slanderous clamoring made by the Thai ultrarightist reactionaries against Vietnam, aimed at covering their true evil nature and collusion with the Beijing reactionaries in waging the war to undermine the Cambodian people's revolution and to subvert the revolutionary struggles of the three Indochinese peoples and at creating a pretext to acquire modern weapons from Washington, will never be able to deceive the Thai people and all peace-loving people in the world. The Thai people of all strata are fully aware that the acts of the Thai ultrarightist reactionaries in turning Thai territory into the nest of the implementators of the big-nation expansionist-hegemonist policy of the Beijing reactionaries and in aggressing against and occupying territories of the neighboring countries in accordance with their Pan-Thaist ambition are not the path which will help extricate the Thai people from the disasters caused by the all-round crisis facing Thai society at present but are the path that will lead the Thai nation and the entire Thai people to the abyss of disasters.

CSO: 4206/103

LAOS

SAMAN VIGNAKET ATTENDS CLOSING PARTY COURSE

BK201151 Vientiane KPL in English 0912 GMT 20 Mar 85

[Text] Vientiane, 20 Mar (KPL)--The higher party school recently organized a 4-month ideological course for 43 party cadres. Among those present at the closing ceremony were Colonel-General Saman Vignaket, secretary of the LPRP CC, head of its Organizational Committee, Chanmi Dousangboutdi, member of the LPRP CC, director of the higher party school, and other senior Lao officials.

Khaliullin, counsellor of the Soviet Embassy in Laos, and Soviet lecturers at the school, were also present on the occasion.

This was the last course organized in implementation of an agreement between the LPRP CC and the CPSU CC on Soviet help in the teaching of Marxism-Leninism in Laos. More than 260 Lao party cadres have graduated from these courses.

Speaking at the closing ceremony, Saman Vignaket highlighted the success of the course. He urged the delegates to make greater efforts for socialist construction in Laos and wished them success in their future work.

CSO: 4200/671

LAOS

REFUGEES STRANDED AFTER ESCAPING CHINA

BK061216 Bangkok BANGKOK WORLD in English 6 Mar 85 p 3

[Text] Chiang Rai--About 70 Laotian refugees are stranded on an island in the Mekong River after escaping from Yunnan Province in southern China, officials said this morning.

The refugees, many of them children and elderly people, arrived in this northern province by raft on Monday and asked for permission to land at Sop Ruak Village in Chiang Saen District, they said.

After being denied entry, they took temporary shelter on an island in the middle of the Mekong River, the officials said.

Thai officials had provided food and medicine to the refugees as most of them were suffering from malaria.

Chiang Saen District Officer Bunsong Noppawong held talks with Laotian officials at Pluang Village on the Thai side on Monday but the Laotians refused to take back the refugees.

The refugees said that they had fled to Thailand after the communist takeover in Laos in 1975 but were later sent to China where living conditions were unbearable.

Altogether about 100 refugees left Yunnan by raft but about 30 of them were captured by Laotian troops before they reached Chiang Rai, the refugees said.

Last year about 280 Laotian refugees fled China and were stranded on islands in the Mekong River before Beijing agreed to take them back for resettlement in Yunnan.

It was not immediately known if the 70 Laotians were from the same group that fled China last year.

CSO: 4200/671

LAOS

BRIEFS

WIDER DISTRIBUTION OF NEWSPAPER--In response to the requirements of the situation in the new period of the revolution and to the resolution adopted by the party Central Committee on the enhancement of the role and the distribution of the army newspaper to the masses on a broader basis with a view to allowing the people to understand the LPA and the party's line on national defense and public security maintenance and to clearly understand their responsibility to contributing to building the army, and to meet the need of the subscribers, the LPA General Political Department would like to inform the public that beginning 1 March 1985, the LPA newspaper will be distributed on a broader basis. Thus, all ministries, ministerial-level committees, provinces, municipalities, party and state organizations, and mass organizations are urged to contact the LPA newspaper editorial staff during official hours on any day if they are interested in subscribing to this newspaper. [Text] [Announcement of LPA General Political Department "to all ministries, ministerial-level committees, provinces, municipalities, party and state organizations, and mass organizations"--date not given] [Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 1400 GMT 7 Mar 85]

PHOUN SEES FRENCH ENVOY--On the morning of 20 March, Phoun Sipaseut, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of foreign affairs, received a courtesy call from Jean Noel de Bouillane de Lacoste, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of France to Laos, who bade farewell to him after the completion of his term of diplomatic service in the LPDR. Jean Noel de Bouillane de Lacoste has been the French ambassador to Laos since 12 July 1982. On this occasion, Phoun Sipaseut conversed with the guest in a friendly atmosphere. He also wished Jean Noel de Bouillane de Lacoste a safe trip home and success in performing his new duties. [Text] [Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 1400 GMT 20 Mar 85]

PHOUMI SEES HUNGARIAN TV TEAM--Vientiane, 18 Mar (KPL)--Phoumi Vongvichit, Political Bureau member of the LPRP CC, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers, received here on 16 March a Hungarian TV team led by Benda Lazslo. During their talk, P. Vongvichit spoke of the achievements in education, culture, and public health in Laos over the past 10 years. They also discussed other issues of mutual interest. [Text] [Vientiane KPL in English 0900 GMT 18 Mar 85]

AID FROM HUNGARY--Vientiane, 16 Mar (KPL)--Aid worth U.S.\$10,500 from the Hungarian solidarity organization was handed over here yesterday to the Lao Committee for World Peace, Solidarity and Friendship With Other Peoples. The hand-over ceremony was conducted by Singkapo Sikhotchounlamani, president of the Lao Committee for World Peace, Solidarity and Friendship With Other Peoples, and Rosta Laszlo, Hungarian ambassador to Laos. The aid included medical equipment, medicine, typewriters, sewing machines and film projectors. [Text] [Vientiane KPL in English 0911 GMT 16 Mar 85]

DELEGATION BACK FROM INDIA--Vientiane, 20 Mar (KPL)--A Lao scientific and technical delegation led by Nousai Sitthisai, deputy-minister of industry, handicraft and forestry, returned here on 18 March after a 2-week visit to India. During its stay there, the delegation conferred with the deputy-minister for foreign affairs, the deputy-minister of industrial construction and the head of the Foreign Department of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs of India on the strengthening of the friendly relations and scientific and technical cooperation between Laos and India in future. The Indian official pledged India's continued support and aid to the government and people of Laos. [Text] [Vientiane KPL in English 0902 GMT 20 Mar 85]

CSO: 4200/671

MALAYSIA

PAPER ON 'GRADUAL THAWING' OF PRC-USSR TIES

BK201629 Kuala Lumpur NEW STRAITS TIMES in English 19 Mar 85 p 10

[Editorial: "Blinkered and Blind"]

[Text] The vitriol behind Soviet Deputy Minister Mikhail Kapitsa's rejection of ASEAN's call for the cessation of Soviet military aid to Vietnam is difficult to understand. Either Mr Kapitsa is being gloriously naive, in suggesting that the Soviet Union has as much right to help its "friends" as ASEAN has to help ours, or he is expressing in somewhat ingenious terms the commitment behind the Soviet perception of Vietnam as its most important outpost in Southeast Asia--which confirms ASEAN's worst fears regarding the superpowers impasse that remains a mammoth stumbling-block to a negotiated peace in Indochina.

Mr Kapitsa was obviously responding to the joint plea made by ASEAN to the Soviet Union early last month, and his response was basically a reiteration of an official stand enunciated in late January, to the effect that the Soviet Union would not jeopardise its ties with Vietnam for the sake of a reconciliation with China. In Hanoi, Mr Kapitsa reaffirmed the Soviet commitment to a strong Vietnam, equipped with an annual \$5 billion-worth of Soviet military aid to pursue its "constructive and peace-oriented policies in Southeast Asia."

Mr Kapitsa has again made abundantly clear that the Soviet Union maintains a devoutly blinkered attitude towards its influence on Southeast Asian affairs. There is little doubt that 25 years'-worth of frosty relations with China have done much to foster such blindness. Is there hope, then, that the gradual thawing of Sino-Soviet relations might result in a healing trickle of understanding between the two powers whose own animosity forms the impermeable bedrock to the Kampuchean conflict? That is something ASEAN can only wish for, looking to the gradual resumption of non-political ties and cautious diplomacy between Beijing and Moscow as signs of hope. Again, there is the fact of China's having broken a deafening silence upon the occasion of the appointment of Mikhail Gorbachev to the Soviet presidency; an ascension welcomed almost effusively by Beijing. Whilst the tendency to grasp at straws is inevitable over a morass as intractable as Kampuchea, this is still a signal that Sino-Soviet relations may be taking a more constructive turn in the foreseeable future.

Such a development could form the basis of a new and much-needed rationalisation of superpower involvement in Indochina. Whilst China has often indulged in sabre rattling since its brief invasion of Vietnam in 1979, it has wisely restrained itself from the luxury of a military temper-tantrum since then, allowing its antipathy towards Soviet-backed Hanoi to manifest itself in an expressed support for the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea. The 40,000-strong Khmer Rouge remains the dominant beneficiary of Chinese military largesse, but ASEAN as a whole remains wary of such patronage, realising full well the larger perils attendant upon such ostensibly well-meaning support. The point is, as long as embattled Kampuchea is made to be the arena for superpower conflict in this region, any hope of a negotiated settlement is doomed. Rather than countenance such hopelessness, it would be much for the better if the Soviet Union could attempt to understand the realities of the situation as they are perceived here.

During Mr Kapitsa's current visit to Bangkok at the head of a Soviet economic delegation, he might do well to take a few moments to acquaint himself with information regarding Vietnam's "constructive and peace-oriented policies"--freely available at any of a number of refugee camps on the free side of the Thai-Kampuchean border.

CSO: 4200/668

MALAYSIA

VOMD CARRIES MNRPM COMMENTARY ON WHITE PAPER

BK121647 (Clandestine) Voice of Malaysan Democracy in Malay 1215 GMT 28 Feb 85

["Excerpts" of 10 December 1984 commentary by Malay Nationalist Revolutionary Party of Malaya Information Department: "The White Paper Which Is Black and an Outdated Weapon of the 2-M Clique"]

[Text] The Information Department of the Malay Nationalist Revolutionary Party of Malaya [MNRPM] issued a commentary on 10 December 1984 entitled "The White Paper Which is Black and an Outdated Weapon of the 2-M [Mahathir-Musa -- fbis] clique." The commentary says that amidst the Bank Bumiputera loan scandal crisis, Musa Hitam announced a White Paper on 9 November which threw wild accusations at the MNRPM, the 10th Regiment, the Malaysan Islamic Brotherhood Party, and the Communist Party of Malaya [CPM] as well as some Islamic organizations in the country. The commentary asked: What is the aim of the 2-M clique in issuing its White Paper? The commentary answered: History has proved that the government has been using the White Paper to oppress the people's struggle and to destroy opposition parties and patriotic democratic organizations under the pretext of coping with communist activities and maintaining public order and national security.

This year, in the midst of new development of the people's struggle -- particularly among the Malays, as well as Islamic patriotic democratic organizations including the MNRPM -- the government introduced another White Paper by quoting the same excuse. The White Paper was aimed at molding public opinion to harshly oppress the opposition parties and other patriotic organizations in preparation for holding an early general election. The commentary says that the White paper contains slanders against the MNRPM in particular and other groups in general. Since its formation in 1981, the MNRPM has continuously been criticized and defamed by the 2-M clique because the MNRPM has been playing an increasingly important role in the national political arena, which is a threat to the 2-M clique. The MNRPM faithfully fights for the interest of the nation, race, and religion. It clearly exposed and opposed the 2-M clique's policies and practices that are detrimental to the people and the nation. In particular, it opposed the 2-M clique's conspiracy to wrest the power of the paramount ruler and the rulers. It opposed the 2-M clique's actions to manipulate Islam and oppress Muslims and others.

The sensible and just principles adopted by the MNRPM have received strong support from the masses, particularly the Malays and Muslims. The MNRPM's influence spreads widely, with its organization becoming more cohesive and developed. The commentary says that the White Paper deliberately defamed the MNRPM as a bogus party and a puppet of the CPM. The White Paper tries to paint the picture that the CPM and the MNRPM have very bad intentions toward the country. Actually, over the past over 50 years, the CPM has contributed a great deal of services especially in fighting for the country until it achieved independence. The predecessor of the MNRPM, the Malay Nationalist Party of Malaya [MNPM], had accordingly implemented a policy to unite the nationalist, religious, and communist groups in a united front to oppose British colonialism because the communist group is part of the patriotic democratic organizations in our country. Our country's independence was achieved as a result of the implementation of the policy. The commentary says it is a pity that since 1957, the UMNO [United Malays National Organization] ruling clique has confiscated the fruit of independence. They greedily robbed the natural resources of the country and mercilessly extorted the people so that the general public could not enjoy the benefits of independence. In view of that, it is unavoidable for the MNRPM, as the successor of the MNPM, to continue the struggle together with other patriotic democratic forces.

For the sake of national struggle, the MNRPM introduced its 12-point program in its manifesto. The MNRPM continues to implement the policies of the MNPM's manifesto -- namely, to combine the nationalist, religious, socialist, and communist groups under the patriotic banner to oppose the reactionary and imperialist groups. The commentary says that the 2-M clique's White Paper quotes the analysis of the MNRPM's manifesto concerning the current awakening of Muslims in our country as part of the evidence that the MNRPM allegedly uses religious issues to influence the Malays. However, the White Paper deliberately omitted the next analysis in the manifesto. As indicated in the MNRPM's manifesto, the 2-M clique is actually a band of conmen. They merely use the Koran and orthodox teachings as masks to cover up corruption, misappropriation and other ill practices in their efforts to grab national wealth. They also cover up gambling, decadent culture, and other vices as well as their oppression of Muslims.

1855

CSO: 4213/168

MALAYSIA

VOMD CONTINUES MNRPM COMMENTARY ON WHITE PAPER

BK121649 (Clandestine) Voice of Malaysian Democracy in Malay 1215 GMT 28 Feb 85

[Text] The commentary says Article 5 of MNRPM's program strongly proposed the promotion of Muslim patriotism and the launching of a struggle by Muslims to fight oppression and injustice for the sake of protecting Muslims as well as the purity of Islam, which has been outraged by the 2-M clique. It also proposed to fight against humiliating acts of the reactionary ruling clique, which misuses religion for the interest of its regime as well as against the remnants of decadent culture, drug trafficking syndicates, prostitution syndicates, gambling, and other vices. The MNRPM's experience in national struggle so far indicates that its proposals are reasonable enough, thus making them gain responses. This makes the 2-M clique restless and so angry with the MNRPM that it pours out all sorts of slanders in the White Paper, which is actually black.

The commentary says the White Paper accuses the MNRPM of taking advantage of the disunity among Malays and Muslims to spread its influence, but who is responsible for the disunity? The commentary explains that after World War II, when millions of Malays and Muslims were participating in the anti-British struggle under the leadership of the MNPM, a small group of progressive elements headed by Datuk Onn formed UMNO to oppose the patriotic Malay nationalist movement and anticolonialist Islamic movement. The Malays and Muslims were then divided into two groups: one that was willing to cooperate with the colonialists, namely UMNO, and the other that was unwilling to cooperate with colonialists, namely the MNPM and other patriotic organizations. After independence was achieved, the UMNO ruling clique divided the Malays into Muslim Malays who were UMNO members and Muslim Malays who were not UMNO members. The UMNO ruling clique also wrested the rulers' authority in religious affairs and consistently misused Islam to oppress its political opponents as well as to defend the UMNO ruling clique. Of late, the divide-and-conquer policy has been implemented to the extreme since the 2-M clique assumed power 3 years ago. The 2-M clique's policies and actions were the main reason for the current split among Malays and Muslims in the country.

The commentary continues: On 5 December 1984, the paramount ruler declared that the question of religion is the sovereign prerogative of the rulers and should not be used for the political interest of any parties. The paramount ruler also stressed the importance of unity for Malays, who share the same ancestry and religion.

The paramount ruler's command should be taken seriously by all parties. The commentary says that the MNRPM agrees with and supports the paramount ruler's command wholeheartedly. The MNRPM has always advocated unity of Malays and Muslims as well as unity between Malays and non-Malays as opposed to the 2-M unity between Malays and non-Malays as opposed to the 2-M clique's divide-and-conquer policy. In accordance with the manifesto, the MNRPM's policy is to have a united front for all patriotic, democratic organizations and individuals, while the formation of a patriotic democratic coalition government, which is based on the constitutional monarchy system, is a suitable policy for creating unity among Malays and Muslims as well as unity between Malays and non-Malays as desired by all. This policy is in line with the paramount ruler's command and by no means poses a threat to public order and national security.

Finally, the commentary says that as the 2-M clique uses the White Paper as a weapon to destroy its opposition parties and other patriotic democratic forces, all the slanders written in it must be exposed and rejected. All parties, organizations, and individuals from all walks of life and of all races, including soldiers, policemen, government officers, and patriotic UNMO members, should put aside their differences and firmly unite to oppose the 2-M clique's policy, which undermines the people and country. They must also oppose the clique's plot to establish a fascist and dictatorial state.

1858

CSO: 4213/168

MALAYSIA

COMMUNISTS REPORTEDLY LOOKING FOR SOUTHERN BASE

BK111647 Kuala Lumpur Domestic Service in Malay 1230 GMT 11 Mar 85

[Text] The outlawed Communist Party of Malaya is believed to be making efforts to set up a base in the southern region of the Malaysian peninsular. The Negeri Sembilan chief minister, Datuk Mohamed Isa Abdul Samad, said in announcing the matter today that there are indications that terrorists are seeking a location for a base in Negeri Sembilan. He told a press conference -- held together with the Pahang state chief minister, Datuk Haji Mohamed Najib Tun Razak -- at Genting Highlands that the killing of terrorists in Mancis, Bentong, last year and in Sipi, Jelebu, in 1983 was proof. Earlier, both the chief ministers had chaired the Pahang-negeri Sembilan security council meeting. Datuk Mohamed Isa said his authorities, with the cooperation of the Pahang state government, are attempting to suppress the subversive activities of those communists. Both state governments have agreed to carry out joint phsycological warfare to create awareness among the people. It is hoped that the program, which will be concentrated on their common state border, will be implemented this year.

Datuk Haji Mohamed Najib then stressed that both sides will constantly observe the border region, which has been occupied by illegal settlers, to insure that their agricultural produce is not supplied to the terrorists. He said security forces had also discovered several areas along their common border that the terrorists were using to store food.

1830

CSO: 4213/168

MALAYSIA

COMMENTARY SAYS ASEAN STANDS BY THAILAND

BK191625 Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0800 GMT 19 Mar 85

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] The Vietnamese prime minister, Mr Pham Van Dong, is reported to have told the Indonesian foreign minister, Mr Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja, who visited Hanoi recently, that Hanoi's incursions into Thailand were not attributable to any aggressive designs but were in fact due to faulty maps. Nobody is likely to take this explanation seriously. It is to be hoped that Vietnam will not only thoroughly revise the maps it provides its armed forces but respect scrupulously the territory of its neighbor Thailand, and leave any area that it continues to occupy in that country. Nobody will be fooled by Vietnamese lies. It has shown a contemptuous attitude to all efforts that have been made by ASEAN and friendly nations such as Australia to try to solve the Kampuchean issue by political rather than military measures.

It is Hanoi's hope that by taking over all the areas formerly occupied by the Kampuchean guerrillas, it can present the world with a fait accompli. It hopes also to break the will of the Kampuchean resistance and thus with a passage of time to cause the community of nations to forget about the take-over of Kampuchea. However, this scenario will not be easy to achieve for two reasons at least. First, the Kampuchean guerrillas have vowed to continue the fight against the Vietnamese aggressors who are occupying their motherland. Mr Sonn San, who leads the Khmer People's National Liberation Front, has confirmed that his forces will fight on as the liberation or guerrilla army. The fighters are still active behind the Vietnamese lines in Kampuchea and the Vietnamese have not been able to seal the Thai-Kampuchean border yet. Second, the blatant Vietnamese incursions into Thailand have sent shock waves throughout ASEAN. This association of peoples is not going to stand by idly and allow Vietnam to do as it likes with Kampuchea or Thailand. The ASEAN nations will stand by Thailand in this time of crisis. They are mindful that a totalitarian state respects only strength and they know that this [word indistinct] responds to Vietnam's aggression with all the resources that they can muster.

Meanwhile, they are actively pursuing diplomatic methods to open another dialogue with Vietnam. In this connection, the Soviet deputy foreign minister, Mr Mikhail Kapitsa, who is in Bangkok for the annual conference of economic commission for Asia and the Pacific, has rejected ASEAN's call to suspend military aid to Vietnam. He has, however, expressed his country's readiness to help solve the conflict now centered on Thailand and Kampuchea. It is doubtful if this statement can be taken seriously.

SEA-65-13:
1109

History has shown that staunch communist states such as the Soviet Union and Vietnam will always probe into and exploit weaknesses in any noncommunist country. Vietnam is being used by the Soviet Union, and ASEAN and other peace-loving states of Asia realize only too well the importance of being prepared for any eventuality.

CSO: 4200/660

MALAYSIA

MAHATHIR URGES OPPOSITION TO BE CONSTRUCTIVE

BK151101 Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0600 GMT 15 Mar 85

[Text] The prime minister, Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir Mohamed, says Malaysia needs a healthy opposition but the existing opposition is more inclined towards communalism and religious extremism. The prime minister said last night that an opposition was necessary in a democratic country because the ruling party might be careless in performing its duties. He was addressing National Front leaders in Kangar, Perlis. He, however, said that an opposition was needed not to just find fault with the government but to help it find solutions to problems. The Democratic Action Party [DAP], for example, uses communal issues to attract the people to support it and does not bother about the effects of its communalistic attitude. Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir was, however, happy that only a small proportion of the people supported the DAP.

He said another party, which he did not name, was quick in making various accusations like calling other Muslims infidels and making other unfounded allegations. That party has told foreign news papers that the Malaysian Government outlaws Islamic groups. The party is willing to lie so long as it gets attention. The prime minister said the attitude and acts of such opposition parties only brought harm to the country and religion. He advised the National Front component parties to be prepared to ward off any attack by the opposition on any of the government's current policies.

The prime minister advised the opposition parties to play their roles properly by showing the government ways to overcome its weaknesses, if any.

1505
CSO: 4200/639

MALAYSIA

EDITORIAL DISCUSSES MCA'S FUTURE, ETHNIC CHINESE COMMUNITY

Selangor SIN CHEW JIT POH MALAYIA in Chinese 1 Feb 85 p 20

[Editorial: "MCA's Future and Chinese Society"]

[Text] With the signing of the agreement by Datuk Neo Yee Pan and Tan Koon Swan, JP, in the presence of Prime Minister Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir and National Front Secretary General Gafar Baba, the factional war in the Malaysian Chinese Association [MCA] was declared over and a spectacular new page was added to our country's political history.

We believe that apart from uttering a sigh of relief, members of Chinese society should ponder about the MCA infighting and the interrelationship between this party and the fate of Chinese society in the future.

Ever since its founding, the MCA has been plagued with factional wars of mounting intensity, so that its political strength has suffered worsening setbacks.

In 1973 the party's vitality was badly sapped as a result of a clash between its reformist faction and its ruling faction. After a rebuilding of the party, its succeeding leaders did not learn from the past experience, rally the party organization and create a new overall situation; on the contrary, they followed the same old disastrous road with increasing intensity until the party was almost beyond redemption. This clearly shows that there is something wrong with MCA's whole organization.

In all fairness, the party's constitution should be amended, particularly the articles governing the powers of its president, in order to ease up power struggles within the party. In the past infightings, both the challenger faction and the ruling faction did not abuse their powers, and the challengers were almost always beaten. Yet, it is worth noting that the party's president can hold on to his position for a long period by virtue of his matchless power stipulated in the party's constitution. This has caused great displeasure among the basic-level members who have but vainly demanded the democratic spirit to prevail in the party. As a consequence, there is a dislocation between the leadership and basic levels. Afraid to face the public, these leaders can only rely on others and watch their every expression in order to retain their leading position. But what can they do to fight effectively for the ethnic Chinese rights and interests?

It is believable that if the MCA refuses to remold itself thoroughly, reorganize its organizational structure and promote the democratic spirit, then its future is bleak indeed.

Our country's society is an organization of democratic structure. The organized minority leads the silent majority, no matter whether or not the Chinese people recognize and accept the MCA as the most powerful political organization for them. If the Chinese people want to reform MCA into a powerful party, they should adopt a positive attitude in dealing with the problems, or else they are acquiescing to being led by an organized few.

While it is true that MCA's helplessness has disappointed many people, the Chinese material-gain mentality and outlook toward leadership leave much to be desired, because most Chinese organizations like to choose well-known or wealthy individuals to act as their leaders. But this type of leadership oftentimes fails dismally when faced with major problems affecting Chinese society.

As an organization, the MCA has shortcomings on this score. Add to it the unhealthy condition of the party structure and constitution, and the result is that able, disciplined and idealistic Chinese individuals are either unwilling or unenthusiastic to take an active part in political activities. As a matter of fact, the value concept of the Chinese and the existing structure of the MCA simply discourage Chinese persons of ability and discretion to sacrifice themselves and serve the public. Haven't you seen that in this country's political history, many a capable and honest personage has suffered a bad fate? Under such circumstances, only those who gain face by deceiving the public can survive in such groups and organizations.

After so many failures, whether or not MCA leadership is determined to eradicate the party's defects, recruit the service of talented men and contribute to the country and people, it is up to the sincerity and courage of Neo Yee Pan and Tan Koon Swan.

Of course, politicians are derived from society. If the Chinese want to have a sound political organization, it must come from and be decided by Chinese society. It appears that the Chinese community is to be faced with the following problems: It must decide that whatever thing it wants or does not want, it must have the interest of Chinese society in mind, but not for personal gain. If a certain thing is good for the Chinese people as a whole, then let's go for it. If these problems can be thought through and properly solved, we believe that there is still hope for Chinese society, there is still a future for it!

9300

CSO: 4205/21

MALAYSIA

BRIEFS

HOME MINISTRY BANS POLITICAL PUBLICATIONS--The Ministry of Home Affairs today banned three publications and a videotape recording under Section 22 of the Internal Security Act, 1960. A statement from the ministry says that two are the publication on a clash in the Lubuk Merbau Felda [Federal Land Development Authority -- fbis] scheme during the Padang Terap by-elections in Perlis in January. The other is a magazine of 16 editions of GEMA MUJAHID published by Penerbitan Mujahid. The banned videotape contains a recorded burial ceremony of Osman bin Talib on 28 January this year at Kampung Bukit Raya Dalam, Pendang, Kedah. [Text] [Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0800 GMT 16 Mar 85] 1983

MUSA HITAM ON ARREST OF OPPOSITION'S ADVISER--PAS [Pan Malaysian Islamic Party] legal adviser Haji Suhaimi Said, 41, has been detained under the Internal Security Act. Confirming this today, Datuk Musa Hitam said police arrested Haji Suhaimi in Temerloh on Thursday night. He told newsmen after attending a briefing in Pulau Pinang that Haji Suhaimi would be interrogated for 60 days and any action to be taken against him would be made after that period according to police regulations. Datuk Musa, who declined to disclose further detail on the matter, however, said that the case is related to publication of books and documents on an incident during the recent Padang Terap by-elections. Meanwhile, a police statement in Kuala Lumpur said Haji Suhaimi was arrested for carrying out activities that brought about a split in the country's Muslim community. His activities were described as a threat to public order and national security. [Text] [Kuala Lumpur Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 16 Mar 85] 1704

JOHOR CHIEF MINISTER ON STEPS AGAINST COMMUNISTS--The Johor State Security Committee has taken immediate steps to eradicate subversive activities by communists in several areas. This includes the setting up of control centers which will act as signal posts. The menteri besar [chief minister], Datuk Ajib Rahmat, said this is necessary as there have been indications of communist presence in certain districts, especially in Orang Asli [aborigines] settlements. He called on security forces to be alert and to act quickly if they detect the presence of communist elements. Datuk Ajib was speaking to newsmen after attending a state assembly meeting. [Text] [Kuala Lumpur Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 16 Mar 85] 1991

NEW OIL DEPOSITS DETECTED--The minister in the prime minister's department, Datuk Dr James Ongkili, after visiting two oil platforms off the Terengganu coast, disclosed to newsmen that new oil deposit areas have been detected off the Terengganu coast. He said that the areas will remain unexplored until oil prices pick up again. The new fields are expected to boost Terengganu's daily output of 210,000 barrels by 50 percent. He also disclosed that the nation's current oil reserve, which will last until 1995, could be extended to the year 2005 with the discovery. Seismic studies in the Straits of Malacca indicated oil and gas deposits near Pulau Langkawi on the west coast of peninsular Malaysia. [Summary] [Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0600 GMT 11 Mar 85 BK] 1978

NEW PAKISTANI AMBASSADOR--His majesty the king has received credentials from the new Pakistani ambassador to Malaysia, Syed Ahmad Hassan, in Kuala Lumpur. On the occasion, he said that he was impressed by Pakistan's strong support for the efforts of Malaysia and the other ASEAN countries in seeking a comprehensive political solution to the Afghan and Kampuchean issues. [Summary] [Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0800 GMT 8 Mar 85 KB] 1978

MEMBERSHIP IN ISLAMIC FOUNDATION--Malaysia has decided to become a member of the Islamic Foundation for Science and Development. The decision was made by the cabinet at its weekly meeting in Kuala Lumpur. The minister of information says Malaysia's involvement in the foundation is important, as 20 projects to be launched by the foundation will help national development. They include an institute for computer technology and a science institute. He adds that the cabinet agreed to contribute 1 million ringgit to the foundation. [Text] [Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0600 GMT 11 Mar 85 BK] 1978

AUTOMATIC TELEPHONE IN MAY--Energy, Telecommunications, and Post Minister Datuk Leo Moggie, when holding a meeting with Kedah state chief minister, Datuk Paduka Osman Aroff, in Alor Setar on 18 March, disclosed that the automatic radio telephone system will be launched in the state and the northern region in May of this year. The Kedah state chief minister said that with the launching of the system, the state's telephone service will be better and faster. [Summary] [Kuala Lumpur Domestic Service in Malay 1230 GMT 18 Mar 85]

KELANTAN, PAHANG BORDER COORDINATION--The Kelantan and Pahang state governments have agreed in principle to coordinate developments on their common border. This is aimed at crippling communist terrorists activities in the common border region. The joint working committee of the Kelantan-Pahang state security councils held a closed-door meeting in Gua Musang today in efforts to plan the joint programs. Kelantan state chief minister, Datuk Haji Mohamed Yaakob, concurrently the director of the state National Security Council, said Kelantan will develop its southwestern region bordering the states of Pahang and Perak. He said that remnants of the communist terrorists are still active in the mountainous region, which is inhabited by the aborigines. [Text] [Kuala Lumpur Domestic Service in Malay 0900 GMT 18 Mar 85]

DPRK SABOTAGE--Malaysian police are searching for North Korean agents believed to have planned sabotage activities against South Korean interests in the country. Sources in Kuala Lumpur say that the Malaysian police have been instructed to step up security measures, particularly at all points of entry to the country, including Kuala Lumpur International Airport and the country's international seaport. Security precautions have been tightened at projects belonging to South Korean companies in Malaysia, such as the Penang Bridge project and several other vital projects, after the Malaysian police received intelligence reports. [Text] [Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 2300 GMT 18 Mar 85]

LEAFLETS TO SARAWAK 'COMMUNISTS'--About 20,000 leaflets will be airdropped to communist terrorist remnants in Sarawak soon, urging them to give up their futile struggle. The state government is now printing the leaflets, which will also serve as safe-conduct passage. Chief Minister Datuk Patinggi Haji Abdul Taib Mahmud disclosed this to newsmen in Kuching. The leaflets also contain a message from the chief minister urging the communists to rejoin society. The number of communist remnants known to be operating in Sarawak is less than 100. [Text] [Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0600 GMT 20 Mar 85]

NEW DEPUTY MINISTERS NAMED--Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir has reappointed Datuk Dr Ling Liong Sik and Datuk Lee Kim Sai as deputy ministers. The prime minister has also appointed Haji Daud bin Datuk Haji Taha, the member of Parliament for Batu Pahat, as deputy minister. Datuk Dr Ling Liong Sik will be made deputy minister of education to replace Datin Paduka Rosemary Chong who has been transferred back to the Ministry of Culture, Youth, and Sports. Datuk Lee Kim Sai has been appointed deputy minister in the Prime Minister's Department. The new deputy minister, Haji Daud, will be the deputy minister of public enterprises. Their appointment has been consented to by his majesty the Yang Di-Pertuan Agong. Their terms of office will be effective after they have sworn in before his majesty. A statement from the Prime Minister's Office says the deputy minister of national and rural development, Datuk Haji Yahya Lampong, has resigned for personal reasons. The prime minister has received his resignation which takes effect from today. [Text] [Kuala Lumpur Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 21 Mar 85]

JAPANESE CREDIT AGREEMENT SIGNED--Japan has extended its tenth yen credit amounting to 21 billion yen or 210 million ringgit to Malaysia for implementing projects under the Fourth Malaysia Plan. This brings the total Japanese credits to Malaysia to 310.6 billion yen or 3,106 million ringgit since 1966. The agreement on the concessional loan was signed in Kuala Lumpur between the Japanese ambassador to Malaysia, Mr Akitane Kiuchi, and the chief secretary to the government, Tan Sri Datuk Sallehudin Mohamed. [Excerpt] [Kuala Lumpur Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 21 Mar 85]

PROPOSED PACIFIC COMMUNITY--The deputy prime minister, Datuk Musa Hitam, says the proposed Pacific rim community should have a fair and equal status in relationship among the countries involved. The community should not be a group of nations which will dominate or regard other groups of nations as being subservient to them. He points out that as far as ASEAN is concerned, the grouping does not want any form of block that will be definitely negative and create an unhealthy situation for the international economic community. Datuk Musa said this in a special interview with German television. The text of the interview was released in Kuala Lumpur. [Text] [Kuala Lumpur Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 21 Mar 85]

CSO: 4200/668

NEW ZEALAND

WELLINGTON RADIO VIEWS CONGRESSIONAL HEARINGS ON DISPUTE

HK200352 Wellington Overseas Service in English 0600 GMT 19 Mar 85

[From the "Checkpoint" program]

[Excerpts] Good evening. I'm (Barbara Stenninghurst). For perhaps the first time in the history of the United States Congress, New Zealand, or at least its antinuclear policy, was the subject of a congressional hearing. In tonight's "Checkpoint," we look at what happened at the hearing and what impact, if any, the hearing is likely to have on this country's strained relationship with the United States.

For the record, the hearing was that of the U.S. House Subcommittee on Asian-Pacific Affairs. Its chairman, Stephen Solarz, is a hard-line Democrat from New York.

While the end result is not likely to make frontpage news in the United States, itself, has [words indistinct] from the Pacific and Europe. Among them was the Washington correspondent for the Australian magazine, THE NATIONAL TIMES, Miss (Marion Wilkinson).

Do you think the Americans at this stage have effectively neutralized [words indistinct] so that they have effectively gone to the brink of breaking up the alliance, but not quite?

[Wilkinson] Well I think this is the issue that we are all trying to divine here at the moment, if you like. Essentially, U.S. policy is going along a particular course, and that is a course that freezes out New Zealand, under the Lange Labor government, under its current policy, from effective participation in the alliance. And the U.S. point of view is obviously that New Zealand brought it on itself. But whatever the point of view, the end result is that New Zealand is de facto frozen out of the enclosure. Now the problem that you are left with is if the United States maintains its current position, the ultimate end of that position is that New Zealand cannot go back into the alliance with those policies, or, translated, it cannot go back into the alliance under a Lange Labor government that maintains its policy on the ban. And on the other hand, by saying that they are going to keep the structure in place until the Labor government changes its mind or reverses its stand or whatever phraseology they use, you cannot help but think that they are essentially waiting for the Lange government to be voted out of office, and that seems to be the only kind of logical final result of their policy, in a way that [words indistinct].

[Stenninghurst] At the congressional hearing itself, is the understanding that the Democrats are in sympathy with the Republican administration's policy?

[Wilkinson] Yes, first the leading Democrats [words indistinct], the chairman of the subcommittee at today's hearing, Mr Solarz, are definitely very much on the side of the administration policy, there is no question about that and Mr Solarz [words indistinct] guaranteed close cooperation between the State Department and his committee on this New Zealand issue. He stated time and time again that there was going to be a bipartisan Republican-Democratic approach on this problem, and it would be [words indistinct] with the administration view. And I think that this is very important for two reasons: one is that essentially now throughout the U.S. Government you have no one really putting a needed (?statement of) the New Zealand position. Second, I think it is important for the State Department to have that backing of Congress for one overriding reason. New Zealand, it's been stated, has taken its policy decision as a result of a democratic decision, and essentially [words indistinct] the United States on the grounds that they are challenging a democratically evolved policy. Now the State Department can say, okay, well, American democracy working through the Congress, through the people's power, has said we don't want to put up with this, and we have the backing of our democracy, our people's representatives, and we cannot take a softer line on this issue because our people are telling us to take a hard line. And I think that is the importance of the hearings.

[Stenninghurst] (Marion Wilkinson) from the Australian NATIONAL TIMES. And also in attendance at the congressional hearing was former [word indistinct] member of Parliament, (Marilyn Welling), and from her observations, it seems the U.S. administration is incapable of understanding New Zealand's stand as a purely moral one.

[Welling] In the entire day today, in all the hearings, and including the people who, you know, the U.S. citizens who [words indistinct] there was not one hint or anything to show understanding on the part of any witness or any citizen that a small nation can and will and has exercised a decision in principle on the basis of a moral imperative. Imperative, that this does not mean [words indistinct].

I think [words indistinct] things that has been most extraordinary for me is to watch the manipulation of various pieces of evidence. You have for example, this consistent theme in New Zealand that, you know, the United States cannot confirm or deny whether or not it has weapons on board, for strategic reasons. Well, Solarz asked Kelly, the naval witness today, whether or not satellites could tell which U.S. ships were armed, Kelly replied in the affirmative, and said [words indistinct]. And so what you have is a situation where an anachronistic deterrent theory is still being used with allies like New Zealand, and like Denmark, Norway, Vanuatu, like Fiji, like [word indistinct], who previously had the position that they would not and did not want nuclear weapons inside their ports, and the United States has simply carried forward the old conform-or-deny reasoning [words indistinct] and continues to use it although it is not [words indistinct].

But the real fear here is of the ripple effect, repeated over and over again. The ripple effect in terms of [word indistinct] the peace movement, the ripple effect in terms of the peace movement in Europe, in terms of the stationing of missiles in Denmark and in Holland, the effects on any other independent nation state adopting the same policy as New Zealand.

[Stenninghurst] The subcommittee of course is just one tiny cog in the American political process. The first [words indistinct]. (Gerald Anton) is a lecturer in political science at Auckland University and an expert on the United States Government, he says it would be completely wrong for New Zealand to think that [words indistinct].

[Anton] The subcommittee is one of about 10 or 12 House Foreign Affairs Committees, and once the hearings of this subcommittee have been heard, and some resolution made, it is then taken to the full committee. And indeed what is going on right now is an incredibly trivial set of hearings that probably will not have any importance in the long term at all, it is just one of a number of hearings, in fact hundreds of hearings, that are going on in Washington right now.

CSO: 4200/658

NEW ZEALAND

TOKYO TV INTERVIEWS LANGE ON NUCLEAR SHIPS ACCESS

OW151001 Tokyo NHK Television Network in Japanese 1217 GMT 14 Mar 85

[Interview via satellite with New Zealand Prime Minister David Lange in New Zealand by NHK announcer Taro Kimura in NHK's Tokyo studio--recorded "today" in English with Japanese subtitles]

[Text] [Introduction in Japanese by Kimura] Speaking of opposition to nuclear arms, another country which is drawing attention in the Pacific is New Zealand. The Lange government, which came to power by advocating a nonnuclear policy during the election, has denied U.S. warships capable of carrying nuclear weapons access to New Zealand ports. It has been sticking to this policy despite U.S. pressures. As a result, to all intents and purposes, the ANZUS, a military security alliance among Australia, New Zealand, and the United States, has virtually ceased to function. Prime Minister Lange, on whom the attention of the world is focused, recently toured the United States and Europe explaining his position. He has just returned from this trip. Today, by connecting this studio to New Zealand, I interviewed Mr Lange, who is at odds with the United States, to sound out his real intentions.

[Begin recording] [Kimura] Well, Prime Minister Lange, thank you very much for joining our program. To start with, have you, Prime Minister, expected such harsh reaction from the United States when you have announced your new policy?

[Lange] We calculated that there would not be government-imposed economic sanctions. We thought there could be a measure of defense noncooperation. We even thought there might be some refusal to let us procure defense equipment for a time because we were aware that we would be thought of as having to be made a bit of an example so that other countries might not develop their own independent stances. But we did know that on 17 July last year Secretary of State Shultz said that ANZUS was not an economic alliance and that there would not be economic sanctions.

[Kimura] But do you think the United States will--how do you say, escalate--I mean, will go further than just cancelling the joint military maneuver?

[Lange] What they have done is that they have put out a package of measures. These measures say that New Zealand will not be able any more to share in specific types of military intelligence with the United States, and that other countries with whom New Zealand has an intelligence arrangement will not be able to pass on to New Zealand material which they got from the United States. Then, there is the failure of the United States to come to defense exercises, and those measures are indeed demanding measures because we have to keep our conventional

defense forces up into a good level of efficiency. That is going to mean a lot more work with other defense partners. But we can handle that. I do not expect the United States now to take on any sterner steps against New Zealand.

[Kimura] Well, but still I think your new policy weakens--what you said--the free world. Maybe, or perhaps... [Lange interrupts]

[Lange] (?It will certainly not) weaken the free world.

[Kimura] Well, perhaps you may have a different view on Soviet threat in the Pacific. How do you view the Soviet threat in the Pacific?

[Kimura] Well, I still think your new policy weakens what you said the free world. [as printed] Maybe, or perhaps you may have a different view on Soviet threat in the Pacific. How do you view the Soviet threat in the Pacific?

[Lange] Well, as far as weakening the free world is concerned, we are criticized because our policy has not reduced by one the number of nuclear weapons in existence. That, unhappily, is true. If it has not, then we have not weakened a thing. We were never a part of a strategic nuclear alliance, nor part of a nuclear weapon command, and we are saying we are not going to be unilateral armers at a time when we ought to have mutual disarmament.

The Soviet Union is not perceived in New Zealand to be an immediate threat because we have a remoteness of location, a luxury which other countries do not have. But second, we have a web of security which we view in terms other than straight military defenses. We have a tremendous zone where we are known, respected, where our friendship is enduring, and where the Soviet Union has not been able to get its nose in anyway. And that runs right through from Papua New Guinea, through to Tahiti. People regard New Zealand as a second home, where they went to school or university. And the Soviet Union's expansionist ambitions, while they might be perceived as real and urgent in and around your zone, are absolutely held at bay from New Zealand by this great web of security and friendship.

[Kimura] So, what you are saying is that the only problem is that of nuclear arms to be brought into New Zealand. I wonder if you are aware that we have a U.S.-Japan security pact which provides the United States' obligation to inform us in case the United States is bringing in new nuclear arms.

[Lange] Now, Japan has had with the United States an understanding, an arrangement which has worked in practice. Japan has been able to assert its nonnuclear principles, and the whole interdependence of Japan--security with the United States' strategic interests--has shaken down in a way satisfying to both governments. Now, that is something which has worked out in United States-Japan relationships. We are now starting to work through an accommodation of New Zealand Government policy with the United States military strategy, and it will take a little time, but there is evidence that things are cooling, and I hope that we can sort it out appropriately respecting our policy within a few months.

[Kimura] Are you saying that you are seeking such an agreement or treaty with the United States so that in case the United States is bringing in nuclear arms, they will notify you? Am I correct?

[Lange] Our position is somewhat different from that because we are not going to have nuclear arms brought into New Zealand, notified or not, and that is our policy. What I am saying is that we invite to New Zealand conventionally armed vessels of the United States Navy. It is a standing invitation. We are able, I believe, eventually to come to that sensible conclusion of this disagreement.

[Kimura] I see. Is there any room for reconsideration of your policy?

[Lange] Oh, no. We have gone to an election on it. You know what we did wrong, of course? We formed a policy in opposition, stated it for 10 years, won an election, and did not do a somersault. And that is bad form in parliamentary politics. Governments are supposed to change their minds. Now, we have kept to the course, we have got a policy, it has been affirmed by our people. They are prepared to pay such costs as arise, but we do not think they will be great. And they give us a mandate--those people--to enhance our security in the South Pacific. That is how New Zealanders see it. It is not anti-American, certainly not. It is not anti-alliance, because New Zealand wants to continue in a conventional defensive alliance. It is a policy which is antinuclear, and I think that there will be a lot of people in the world who will say amen to that.

[Kimura] Well thank you very much, Mr Lange, for joining us.

[Lange] Very good. Thank you. [end recording]

CSO: 4200/658

NEW ZEALAND

BRIEFS

INTEREST RATES DROP UNLIKELY--The Reserve Bank is unlikely to allow interest rates to drop their current level in the next few months. The deputy governor, Rod Dean, says the bank is not dissatisfied with present interest rates, because of its policy of keeping credit tight. He says the bank's main aim is to control long-term growth in the money supply, rather than interest rates. Early this week, the bank had to inject hundreds of millions of dollars into the system to ease a severe liquidity crisis. Dr Dean says the money was taken out again yesterday without sending interest rates up again, indicating there is no liquidity problem in the banking system. [Text] [Wellington Overseas Service in English 0600 GMT 16 Mar 85]

CSO: 4200/658

PHILIPPINES

COLUMNIST ON U.S. POLICY TOWARD PHILIPPINES, MARCOS

HK200228 Quezon City VERITAS in English 10 Mar 85 p 5

["In the Light of Truth" column by Salvador P. Lopez: "When Distance Lends Enchantment to the View"]

[Text] When U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz said in a recent public statement that he is "satisfied with the measures being taken by the Philippine Government towards the solution of the Benigno Aquino, Jr. assassination," one can only surmise that he must have been speaking from across such a broad expanse of diplomatic detachment that he was virtually out of touch with reality. Or, it could have been a simple case of distance lending enchantment to the view.

How else would you explain that Mr Shultz only a few days earlier had so angrily denounced the government of Nicaragua in an attempt to justify President Reagan's announced purpose to forcibly intervene in that country on the side of the rebels? One obvious explanation would be that Nicaragua, a small country at the American backdoor, needs to be taught the lesson that it cannot behave as if it were another Cuba rather than like El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras and Costa Rica.

Besides, there are no U.S. military bases in Nicaragua.

The presence of two vitally important U.S. military bases on Philippine soil has the effect of a distorting lens on Philippine-American relations. In the hands of any Philippine president, the bases could serve as highly valuable counters in negotiations with Washington. In the hands of a powerful dictator, the bases could be used as effective instruments of diplomatic blackmail.

The military bases explain Washington's preference for Philippine presidents who were out-and-out pro-American: Manuel Roxas and Ramon Magsaysay. And they also explain Washington's lukewarm if not distrustful attitude towards the more nationalist presidents: Elpidio Quirino, Carlos Garcia, and Diosdado Macapagal.

President Marcos appears to have presented a dilemma to the Americans since he is neither pro-American nor nationalist as such. Over the years, they seem to have finally decided to categorize Marcos quite simply as pro-Marcos, and have dealt with him on that basis. This would explain the fulsome red-carpet treatment accorded President Marcos during the state visit when President Reagan

welcomed him to Washington as the great leader of a nation which shares with his own the noble principles of freedom and democracy. This perception of President Marcos as a devoted democrat and loyal defender of freedom also provided the inspiration for Vice President George Bush in expressing his admiration for President Marcos as freedom-lover and stout democrat in language that has earned him a secure place in the history of the American vice-presidency.

As is well known, President Marcos placed the Philippines under martial law with the prior knowledge and tacit approval of Republican President Richard Nixon. Later on, he was somewhat [word indistinct] by the critical if not hostile stance of Democratic President Jimmy Carter. The relationship picked up new strength after the election of Republican President Ronald Reagan, but the assassination of Ninoy Aquino intervened to cool it, if only momentarily.

Republican administrations have shown a preference for conservative Philippine presidents, while the Democrats have leaned in favor of the more liberal ones. It is a predilection that goes all the way back to the beginning of the American presence in the Philippines.

The recent unsolicited tribute paid to President Marcos by Secretary Shultz probably means that the Reagan-Bush honeymoon with Marcos that had been rudely interrupted by the Aquino assassination is about to resume in earnest. The Reagan administration is getting awfully worried about the reported resurgence here of the NPA, and it would rather have the Marcos dictatorship anytime because of the military bases. What about the democratic, middle-of-the-road opposition? That would be fine, but it does not have the soldiers or the guns. Marcos has both. (But so did the Shah of Iran and Somoza of Nicaragua.)

Why does Washington angrily denounce the authoritarian regime in Nicaragua while remaining discreetly silent about the authoritarian regime in the Philippines? Simple: the Philippines is a friendly country, and there are two American bases here. We are assured that Washington is not really indifferent to human rights abuses in the Philippines, but chooses to use the methods of quiet persuasion through confidential diplomatic representation. Fine, but the persuasion often seems so quiet that President Marcos can hardly hear it, and the representation so diplomatic that it could be misunderstood. The result is that when somebody like Mr Shultz starts publicly praising Mr Marcos for the wrong things, he confuses the entire procedure.

If Washington wants to avoid hurting the feelings of Mr Marcos by not criticizing him in public, why does it have to hurt the feelings of the rest of the Filipino people by loading Mr Marcos with public praise he does not deserve?

CSO: 4200/657

PHILIPPINES

VERITAS PUBLISHES 'LEFTIST' ANALYSIS OF POLITICAL GROUPS

Queen City VERITAS in English 3 Feb 85 pp 20, 21

[News Analysis by Gilda Cordero-Fernando: "But Aren't We All Just Against Marcos?" subtitled "An Initiate's Guide to the Political Spectrum"]

[Text]

WOMEN are really getting involved, they are asking questions, they are searching for solutions to the nation's problems. They have realized that there is something more than home life, something beyond the liberal arts. But, indifference has become *passe* so they have laid aside their novels and psychology books and Cosmo magazines to devour the contents of TFD (Task Force Detainees) manuals, *Ibon* Facts and Figures sheets and the pocketbooks on the Latin American revolutions. What an intellectual high they gave! Better than Dante! Better than Woody Allen! Suddenly imperialism and oppression are no longer just words as they had been for a long, dormant time. Oh yes, the ladies are still taking lunches but they are *not* naked lunches, *not* new restaurant-trying or sewing-vestments-for-the-priests lunches, but *committed* lunches. Women lunching have become dialogue groups and discussion groups.

One then goes window-shopping for an organization to belong to, a hope to nail one's heart on. According to one's own personality and vision one may join a lighthearted *colegiala* organization or a militant one that will support a jeepney strike. One may join a group that scares the daylights of the public utilities or one devoted to political detainees. One may join an artistic group, a religious

group, a fashionable group, a women's lib group or a *masa* group. The important thing is to know exactly what the aggrupa-tion is all about for there is life after Marcos and you will be what your organization stands for (if any). Don't be the person marching under the banner of *Sandata* because you saw your favorite cousin there, without knowing what the heck *Sandata* (or KMU or Atom for that matter) is all about. The saddest thing is to realize one day that you're shouting for something you don't really want to have.

The analysis below of the different organizations was done for us by a friend — left-leaning and very pretty. (Many protest queens can lay claim to those adjectives.) So you must realize that it is a colored view. If she were not a leftist she would of course be a rightist in which case the view would probably be the opposite. But it would also be a colored view.

The word "opposition" nowadays is such a loosely used term that its meaning is not clear. The opposition runs the gamut from Doy to Satur Ocampo yet they are not fighting for the same things. The person one is talking to, according to our activist, may be extremely opposed to Marcos but his views in her view, may actually be in opposition to the people's.

People who want change comprise a broad spectrum depending on the degree of the change they want. Each opposition group presents an option and a person falls into one or another depending on his personal history and background. Take a La Salle student. He would probably not be fighting a tuition fee hike the way a UE student would. If his father were a businessman he would probably want to fight for local industrialization in which case he would fall into a certain group. If, however, his father were an executive in a multinational company then he would not be for local industrialization — he'd probably just want the Marcos clique out of power so that his dad could have a share of the goodies. He would then fall under another group.

A group may not be against the US but only against the US supporting Marcos in which case it becomes very confusing because you hear them talking rabidly against the US. Actually they may be just angry at the US support being given to Marcos whom they consider a liability because his continued reign fans the flames of a revolution and the Communists will take over. An example is the Light-a-Fire group that seeks to create turmoil to show the US that Marcos can't make it without the blessings of their own rightist band.

If one were to make a scale, the Marcos-US dictatorship would be situated at the far right, farther than which there is no righter. This is the reactionary group composed of the ministers and cronies, Imelda, Ponce Enrile, Ver and the old communist party. They are of course for the status quo and fascist.

The higher one goes in the economic ladder the less the change required. Inversely the lower one goes the bigger the change sought. The opposition group immediately to the left of the dictatorship is what will, for purposes of classification, be called the Reformists group. This group is only after a slight change — a

change of those holding the reins of power. Their stand is non-militant and their methods parliamentary and legalistic. They are for the status quo, a republic — but sans Marcos. The Reformists are composed of the landlord-comprador class and in this group have entered big business, hacienda owners, the church and most traditional politicians. In the left view this group has most benefitted from the dominance of the US. They are the most afraid of a communist take-over because historically, as a class, they have been subverting the people's cause for centuries.

The elitism of the Reformists, it is said, had become most obvious when they participated in the Batasan election and were quite convinced that because they were able to get some seats we had indeed attained democracy.

The Reformist group grew stronger after the last elections (allegedly supported by the US) where they were able to build a kind of national machinery (*Namfrel*). In terms of actual personalities the Reformist group would include Cory Aquino, Joe Concepcion, Eva Kalaw, Raul Manglapus, Jovito Salonga, Cardinal Sin, Steve Psinakis, Kit Tatad. In life Ninoy Aquino would be a Reformist. Groups like the *Namfrel* and *Unido* also fall into this classification.

At the extreme left of the scale is what for purposes of identification will be called the Militant Nationalists. Into this group naturally fall the workers and the peasants, the petty *burgis* (ex: lawyers with typing jobs, beauty parlor owners, market stall owners) and the lower middle class. Being the most oppressed they are after a radical change — from a republic to a coalition form of government that would give the 90 per cent poor population a fairer share of the patrimony. The Militant Nationalists (or leftist) group is the strongest because it has been the most persevering and in the struggle longest. Since the Militant Nationalists is the group that demands the most change its real enemy is the group that stands for no change,

therefore the Marcos-US dictatorship. Personalities of the protest movement that have shown some sympathy for, but are not necessarily of this group would be Sister Mariani Dimaranan, Behn Cervantes, Maita Gomez, Lean Alejandro, Etta Rosales, Randy and Karina David.

Between the Reformist group and the Militant Nationalist group is a middle group representing the aspirations of the upper and middle petty *burgis* class. They will be called the Liberal Nationalist group into which fall personalities like Jose Diokno, Lorenzo Tañada, Sister Christine Tan, Teofisto Guingona, Rene Saguisag and groups like *Atom* and *Kaakbay*. Butz Aquino shuttles between being Liberal Nationalist because of his *Atom* friends, and Reformist because of his relatives.

The sympathizers of each group do not necessarily fall into the economic level of the group they support, such as Diokno, who is a champion of the middle class, belongs to the upper middle as do the lawyers (such as Ka Bert Olalia and Joker Arroyo) who have transcended their own class interests and support the views of the poor.

The Militant Nationalist group is of course dyed-in-the-wool anti-imperialist. They are for complete dissociation from America whom they consider the supreme oppressor. They believe that in the present set-up every productive activity is geared to benefit foreign capital. They feel that we need a brand of democracy substantially different from "the same banana" we've had so far. The closest the Filipinos have come to any sort of democracy, our leftist says, is elitist politics, which has not brought about any substantial change in the welfare of the majority. Elitist or traditional politics, they believe, has no mechanism for change. Therefore their democracy is false since the people are not free to guide the policies of the state nor can they hold actual power legitimately.

Nationwide land reform is a component of the Militant

Nationalist belief. It is based on a concept of democracy for the grassroots — the Philippine peasant. If he is in bondage, they believe that for all intents and purposes there is no democracy. And so the Militant Nationalists are for non-violence but in a different sense. Those here in the city themselves do not advocate it, but because they claim to be the most democratic, they recognize the right of their brothers in the hills to seek change by the means they choose, a means that has been forced, they say, by a militarized society. They reason out that to rise up against a repressive government is an internationally accepted concept of people's rights.

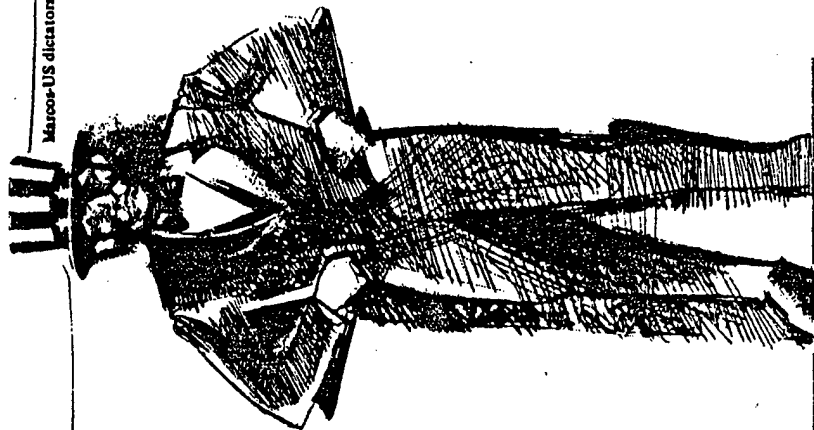
As an opposition group the Militant Nationalists advocate a coalition government represented by mass leaders who know and truly represent the needs of their own class.

Liberal Nationalists too, have some anti-imperialist sentiments — such as against the World Bank, the bases and other specifics, but they do not look on imperialism, as a system, as being completely incompatible with the progress of the Philippines. The Liberal Nationalists have a moderate view of land reform — they are not against it but believe that it should come about more gradually, that it should go through an evolutionary, not revolutionary process.

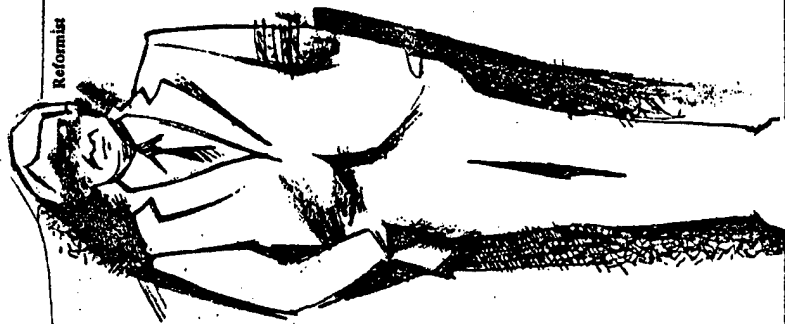
The representatives of the Liberal Nationalists, like the Reformists, are often rich and educated, and have been partially or accidentally beneficiaries of the system, says our leftist. In fact some members of the two groups have had some collaboration in the past, but through a rude awakening (Martial Law) the Liberal Nationalists have developed an insight into the people's problems.

The liability of the Liberal Nationalists, according to our leftist, is that they do not have enough faith in the capability of the ordinary Filipino, the common man's resoluteness and capacity for change. They are

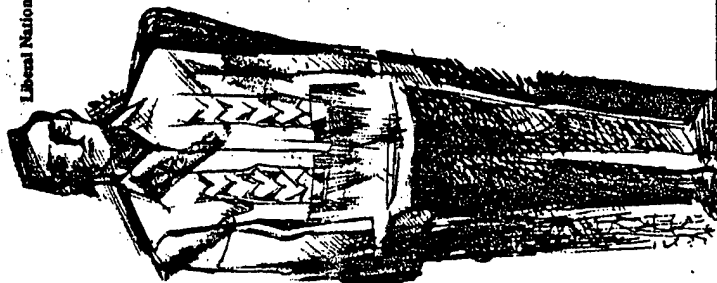
Marcos-US dictatorship



Reformist



Liberal Nationalist



Militant Nationalist



unable to see the dimensions of the problems of the poor because their lives have not allowed them to see this. They cannot therefore accept the drastic and radical measures necessary for change. They still believe that the patchwork repairs possible then are still possible now. So although they are militant the Liberal Nationalists are for non-violence, and are very strict about this stand. Because they are highly educated they are also the most mis-educated by the West. They would rather be dead than see it the way of the Reds.

The Liberal Nationalists are the smallest in number and therefore the socially weakest group, but they became a powerful force, in fact, a star, during the post-Aquino period because of their militant stand. Being the middle group they are extremely desirable to the group on either side of them and they are constantly being "lured" by either the Militant Nationalists to the left of them or the Reformists to the right of them. The *hilahan* or pulling-in largely consists in the leftists being convinced to be more liberal and the rightists being persuaded to be more progressive. And so from being a staunch ally of the Militant Nationalists the Liberal Nationalists are now slowly being won by the Reformist group (hence Diokno and Tañada as Convenors but insisting on the removal of the US bases as a condition).

According to our leftist, one cannot talk of Philippine society without the US. If Marcos has been here 19 years the US has been here a century and is definitely more organized than any of the groups. That is why Marcos, it is believed, needed a Ver. Before Marcos the Philippine military was controlled by the US — when Magsaysay was Secretary of National Defense the military followed what *he*, not Quirino, said because he had the backing of the JUSMAG. The US still supports Marcos, no matter how unpopular, according to our activist, because although he is now a liability and a potential

danger to them he still holds together the shaky state machinery which protects the US interests.

Marcos declared Martial Law because his term was ending. The US was then floundering in Vietnam, parity rights were drawing to a close and there was an active anti-fascist movement (First Quarter Stormers, et al). The US was forced to concentrate power in the Marcos clique. This was naturally abhorrent to the Reformist group who found themselves excluded. But because the sentiments built up by the Aquino assassination exposed the Marcos regime, the US, according to our leftist, has lately begun to recognize this flaw. And so they are helping the Reformists in their fight for a share of the power — in order to lengthen their presence in the Philippines.

The IMF loan, our activist claims, was one instrument for negotiating a break in the monopoly of Marcos. The loan would never have gotten into his hands, for instance, without the removal of Ver (thankfully taken care of by the Agrava Commission) and the installment of General Ramos who is the American boy. Ramos, in turn, has been building his own forces (although with much difficulty) so that the US always has some kind of counterforce (if needed) against Marcos. The US plans to change Marcos but will only do so according to democratic decorum — by election. One problem to contend with will be the military who have already assumed a very prominent role and are not about to fade back into the woodwork.

The task as seen by the Militant Nationalists is to isolate Marcos by making him even more unpopular; to be more militant, and to unite with the Liberal Nationalists. The Marcos-US dictatorship in turn sees as its task similarly to isolate the left with the old Red scare, and to derail the mass movement so that it becomes bogged down with parliamentary tape. The latter is to be accomplished by using the

reformists and hopefully the Liberal Nationalists.

And so it is the Liberal Nationalists, along with the many Filipinos who are in the opposition because they want change but have not yet aligned themselves — who will tilt the balance.

Such is the composition of the soup in the political cauldron according to the left.

CSO: 4200/632

PHILIPPINES

VERITAS COLUMNIST PARODIES MARCOS CABINET, SHIP OF STATE

Quezon City VERITAS in English 3 Feb 85 p 9

["Straight From the Shoulder" column by Luis D. Beltran: "The RP Ship of State and Rear Admiral Marcos"]

[Excerpt] **I**MAGINE what must be happening these days on the RP Ship of State, with Rear Admiral Marcos in command. The ship is in the middle of economic and political storms and Admiral Marcos turns to his Steering Mate, Commodore Cesar.

"Full speed ahead, Commodore Cesar, so we can get the calmer waters," says Admiral Marcos.

"Sorry, Sir, we don't have enough money to buy fuel, so we have to cut down to half speed."

"Well, those look like rocks ahead, left full rudder then."

"Sir, we can't go left full rudder. This ship the Americans gave us only steers to the Right."

"Then you better call the rest of the crew, so we can ask them for suggestions on what to do."

The crew assembles on the bridge.

"Commander Tolentino, what do you think we should do?"

"Sir, I suggest we abandon ship or make me the Admiral," shouts Commander Tolentino.

"That's what I thought you would say. Commander Enrile, what should we do?"

"Sir, I suggest we put the Lady on board in a longboat and set her adrift. I kept telling you women were bad luck on any ship."

"I'll think about it. Ensign Ople, do you have any suggestions?"

"I suggest that we go to full stop and drop anchor during the interregnum. While your judgment is good, it is not the best, Sir."

"How about the rest of you? Captain Cojuangco, any suggestions?"

"Sir, how about buying another ship and then issuing a decree prohibiting other ships on the high seas? That way we would

get the RP Unido, the RP Liberal and the RP Nacionalista real cheap."

"This is no time to think of monopolies. I just got a report that the ship has sprung a leak and we are sinking. Lt. Coinmader Cendafia, you are in charge of damage control, what are you doing?"

"Sir, I issued a statement telling the passengers that the water they see in their cabins is the latest thing in recreational facilities. Besides, I can't do anything. Don't you remember you hocked our buckets in the pawnshop so we could have airconditioning in your cabin?"

"What happened to Machinist Mate Perez? He is supposed to be plugging up the leaks on this tub."

"Sir, he and Petty Officer Rofio are below decks, taping the mouths of the crew to keep them from complaining about drowning."

"Don't we have an American admiral on board? Get Admiral Bosworth up here so we can ask him what to do."

Admiral Bosworth comes on deck.

"Admiral Bosworth, we are heading for the rocks and the ship has sprung a leak, what do you think we should do?"

"Admiral Marcos, we don't want to interfere, but since you are asking me, I suggest we change course and head Full Right Rudder."

"But that means we will just go around in circles until the ship sinks."

"That's all right, Admiral. At least that way the Communists won't get their hands on the ship, and we will keep it safe for democracy."

"But what if we all drown when the ship sinks?"

"What do you mean 'WE,' why do you think we asked the RP Convenor to follow us?"

PHILIPPINES

VERITAS COLUMNIST ON BENEFITS OF CPP LEGALIZATION

Quezon City VERITAS in English 3 Feb 85 p 8

["In the Light of Truth" column by Salvador P. Lopez" "The Case for Legalizing the Communist Party"]

[Text]

COMMUNIST forces have taken power by violent means in many countries of the world. But no Communist party has been able to assume power by parliamentary means at any time anywhere in the world.

Most people would accept these two propositions — the first without doubt or question, and the second on the understanding that the reference is to a Communist party, not a Socialist or a Social Democratic Party, nor to a coalition of left-wing parties that includes the Communist party. With this clarification these propositions could be accepted as two equally valid statements of fact.

Communist parties now hold power in countries around the world where live one-third of humanity, and these include the largest and the most populous among them — Russia and China. In all of them, the Communist parties came to power by the use of force, through revolution from within, whether or not abetted by outside intervention. (In Russia, the Bolshevik revolution triumphed despite organized and prolonged intervention by outside powers.)

We are dealing with a political reality in our country that needs to be faced honestly and squarely. Government authorities, from President Marcos down, affirm that there has been a steady increase of Communist insurgency around the country in recent years, most dramatically during the past eighteen months. This has occurred despite the increased use of force by more government troops in more areas around the country. In other words, the use of force *alone* has failed to blunt the advance of Communist power. The conti-

nuing hunger and poverty of millions has helped to promote it.

The situation clearly warrants a search for alternative remedies, including the legalization of the Communist party. This alternative has the obvious advantage that it is not likely to lead to a Communist takeover — the odds are against it — while affording a safety-valve for legitimate and peaceful political activity.

Conventional political thinking is hostile to the idea, so hostile in fact that anyone who even dares to suggest it is liable to be accused of subversion if not treason. Why open a door that has remained closed and bolted for nearly a century? But the question can be turned around: We will never know what lies behind that door unless we open it. Until we do, we are no better off than children cowering in the dark. Since experience shows that legalizing the Communist party has not led to Communist domination in any country at any time, what makes us think that the Philippines would provide the first exception that proves the rule?

The continued use of force and nothing else but force to combat Communism during the first four decades of the Republic has driven the party to fight fire with fire, with increasing effectiveness, on its own terms. On the other hand, by drawing the Communist elements into the orbit of peaceful, parliamentary politics, you force them to assume a posture of non-violence. You draw them out of the shadows of violent intrigue into an open competition of ideas for political power and influence. Whether he likes or not, the Communist politician inevitably

becomes part of the political establishment, a participant in the democratic process. He soon learns to adjust to his new role and behave accordingly. This is the "taming of Communism" that has taken place in all liberal democratic or social democratic states where the Communist party has been allowed to participate in parliamentary government on the sole condition that it abide by the law and forswear the use of violence.

In these states, the Communist party assumes a role in parliament commensurate with its vote-getting appeal. Popular support could be quite substantial, as in Italy and France — or relatively minor, as in the United Kingdom and Japan. But everywhere, the Communist party eventually finds its own niche in the country's political life somewhere at the far left end of the ideological spectrum. And there it will stay within the limits set by the balance of political forces within the society.

Experience shows that the party never strays very far from there. In national politics, it can be expected to support all egalitarian, anti-capitalist, anti-elitist trends and proposals. In international affairs, it will support the anti-nuclear peace movement and other similar causes sponsored by Communist parties elsewhere. But it will carefully avoid identifying itself as a party having direct links with the communist parties of the Soviet Union or China. That line is no longer in fashion.

For a country like the Philippines, a proposal to legalize the Communist party would no longer be as politically daring or provocative as it used to be. We have left far behind us the unhappy history of the Hukbalahap movement which was grossly mishandled during the early years of the Republic. We have established friendly, diplomatic relations with most of the Communist states of the world. We are no longer the scared young Republic of 1946 with its paranoid fear and hatred of communism. We have grown up, or so we should like to think.

We have for too long been the victims of a conditioned reflex. It's time we tried to understand that as we open the door long closed to the Communist party, more and more of its members will emerge from underground or come down from the hills to contribute what they can to the building of a new national society.

PHILIPPINES

EDITORIAL ON ILIGAN MILITARY ASSESSMENT

Iligan City LANA O MAIL in English 21 Jan 85 p 14

[Editorial: "Military Assessment"]

[Text]

The Brigade assessment conference was called in PC headquarters at barangay Tipanoy of this City last January 11. Hosted by local officials of PC-INP headed by ILIMDISCOM Commander Lt. Col. Roberto Cuyos and PC/Maj Gadeys Cayungcat and the Iligan City Station Commander.

PA/Col. Abraham C. Manuel the 2/3 Brigade Commander reported in the conference that Iligan City is the safest city compared to other cities and provinces in Mindanao as per evaluation report of 1984. He added, that if there is any killing the military has nothing to do with it as they are the protectors of peace and order and the security of the nation. If there is a series of killings in the past that was more on personal matter as we have the reliable source. Although there were killings being done by lawless elements against the military and Police. Col. Manuel added, this minor crimes can be solved immediately if only the civilian leaders and the victims are sincere enough to cooperate with them. He asked the civilian leaders particularly the elected officials to do something to fight against crime. So that the faith of the people can be restored to the government.

While Lt. Col. Roberto Cuyos reported that under his new post and the past he had encounter no serious problem in solving crimes as people cooperate and the report can be seen in his records. Col. Cuyos is a cebuano in nature.

Maj. Cayungcat speak about the problems of his command. He said, he is undermanned and said, this is the only first class city with only one patrol car with no enough gasoline plus radio problem. Maj. Cayungcat was only proud that under

his command the office supplies is no longer a problem. Can our government (national) provide them? Maj. Cayungcat spoke like politicians. Maybe he would be one of them in the future. The conference was well attended by top military commanders, civilian officials and media people.

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CSO: 4200/632

PHILIPPINES

MARCOS' HEALTH, VER'S FATE DOMINATE MANILA STREET TALKS

Sydney THE SYDNEY MORNING HERALD in English 28 Jan 85 p 1

[Article by Peter Hastings: "Ver's Fate the No 1 Topic in a Tense Philippines"]

[Text]

MANILA, Sunday: At parties, lunches and wherever in this city people gather, one question dominates at the moment.

It is not whether General Fabian Ver, the Philippines Armed Forces Chief of Staff, is guilty as charged along with 25 others, of the Manila Airport murder almost 18 months ago of the former Senator Ninoy Aquino, but whether he will get off.

Government sources doing their best to discourage speculation of this sort find it hard going. The loyalist press has issued some dark warnings that as the matter is now sub judice local and foreign pressmen would do well to watch their step.

But in the present volatile situation there is no stopping speculation. The Aquino murder trial starts next Friday and will probably last a year, possibly longer. The main element in it is not the charges or the names of the accused, or even the curiously inappropriate nature of the court. It is the President's deteriorating health. Will he outlast the trial?

One of the country's most respected businessmen, bitterly opposed to the regime and with close links to Manila's medical fraternity, told me over a penthouse lunch that Mr Marcos is much sicker from lupus erythematosus, a degenerative disease affecting the kidneys, than is generally admitted.

"He is in a descending stairs

situation," said my informant. "After treatment following each attack he is better, for a while. But the next attack brings him lower. The simple fact is he could die at any time. Many here do not believe he will last a year."

It is this uncertainty, in the view of so many here, that makes uncertain the outcome of the trial. If President Marcos survives another 18 months most here are cynical enough to believe that General Ver will be acquitted.

This may well be a gross slander on the Government, the accused, the President and the trial court, the Sandiganbayan, but that's how people are talking. And how one or two bold journalists are commenting.

The Sandiganbayan is a court which hears charges of bribery and corrupt dealings. The court is generally regarded as low key in style and in a notoriously corrupt country it has not notably punished prominent evil-doers. It has never before tried alleged murderers.

It is also said, possibly unfairly, that the presiding judge, Justice Manuel Pamaran, is a "loyalist" judge and for that reason Mr Marcos approved the trial of the 26 being heard by him.

There is certainly no doubt of the President's feeling, which he revealed in his personal letter to General Ver on hearing of the finding of the Agrava board, set up to inquire into Aquino's death,

that, in effect, the general and the others should stand trial. "We are deeply disturbed," he said "that on the basis of so-called evidence you have been accused by some board members."

The 26 are in fact charged with varying degrees of complicity in the double murder of Ninoy Aquino and Rolando Galman, whom the military claimed was Aquino's killer but whom the Agrava board found was killed by the military.

Seventeen of the military, headed by Brigadier General Luther Custodio, former aviation security command chief, are charged as principals in the crime, that is of actually carrying it out.

Of the remaining nine, a lone civilian is charged with being an accomplice, which amounts to a charge of being involved. The other eight, headed by General Ver and the Deputy Philippines Constabulary Chief, Brigadier General Prospero Olivas, are charged with being accessories after the fact in attempting to cover up the deed. This is the least serious of the charges.

The principals are detained and a row is developing over who should have their custody. General Ver and others on accessories charges are free on bail of \$750 each.

Other than the generals the accused include privates, sergeants, majors and a colonel. A conviction of guilt for the principals carries the death sentence.

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PHILIPPINES

RUC 10 COMMANDER ON CAUSES OF INSURGENCY

Cagayan de Oro City THE MINDANAO STAR in English 19 Jan 85 p 1

[Text] Social, economic and political are root causes that spawn insurgency in Region 10.

BGen. Madrino C. Munoz, General Commander of the Regional Unified Command (RUC 10) stressed this point during the Regional Dialogue with Mambabatas Pambansa held earlier in Cagayan de Oro City, sponsored by Mambabatas Pambansa Jose Ma. Zubiri with the full support of the Ministry of Local Government, Region 10.

The General said unemployment, increasing prices of commodities and slow rural development enhanced revulsion.

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ARMY CONVOY AMBUSHERS SUFFER SETBACK

Cagayan de Oro City THE MINDANAO STAR in English 19 Jan 85 p 1

[Text] The group of armed communist terrorists who waylaid an Army convey Saturday at Dampil, Langonglong, Misamis Oriental were taught a lesson that they themselves will never forget.

The incident ended into a severe beating on the part of the enemy which cost almost all their lives if they prefer to continue engaging with government troops.

Elements of the 30th Infantry Battalion, their would be victims, fought back like a wounded tiger, holding the enemy at bay while the rest of their companions manuevered to an advantageous position.

The firefight which lasted for several minutes resulted to one enemy killed, one captured identified later as Marciano Magallanes and the wounding of several others as evidenced by the bloodstains found on their escape route.

Two personnel of the 30IB got killed during the first volley of gunfires. Military authorities however, withheld the names of those killed pending notification on their next of kin.

When informed of the ambush incident, Brig. Gen. Madrino C. Munoz, COMRUC 10 and 41D chief sent Army rangers in the area to conduct hot pursuit operation to the fleeing NPA rebels who were seen by the people near the area carrying with them their dead and wounded comrades. The enemy strength numbered more than fifty persons.

CSO: 4200/632

PHILIPPINES

MANILA PAPER REPORTS SAMAR, OTHER NPA ENCOUNTERS

Manila PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS In English 6 Feb 85 p 2

[Text] **OUTNUMBERED** army troopers repulsed over the weekend an attack by some 300 members of the New People's Army in Pinabangan, Eastern Samar, killing eight of the dissidents, the army said yesterday.

Col. Mat Bawagan, army spokesman, said five troopers were also wounded during the attack.

Wounded were Pvt. Joseph Bautista and draftees Nelo Balena, Noe Luquing, Alfredo Tulati, and Ricardo Lopido, all members of the 20th army infantry battalion based in Eastern Samar.

Bawagan said the guards on duty noticed suspicious movement of armed men near the army patrol base and immediately sounded the alarm of an impending attack.

He said the soldiers went into action before the NPA could get near the detachment.

The soldiers continued to hold their ground until the terrorists were forced to retreat after suffering eight dead, Bawagan said.

(PNA)

FOUR SUSPECTED members of the New People's Army were killed and four amazons were cap-

tured Monday, during two separate encounters between government troopers and rebels in Misamis Oriental and Bukidnon.

The four rebels were killed in an encounter in barangay Mimbanagon in Gingoog City between a group of 30 armed men led by a certain Kumander Rolly, and a joint PC-CHDF team led by 1Lt. Jose Palala of the 436th PC company.

Kumander Rolly was killed along with three other dissidents during the 30-minute gunfight.

The government soldiers recovered two Garand rifles and several bullets.

A PC team captured four suspected NPA amazons in barangay Ginuyuran in Valencia, Bukidnon when it surprised a 10-man rebel band in an abandoned house. Identities of the captured amazons were not immediately available.

Reports said the PC troopers were on a routine patrol in the area when they chanced upon the group. The dissidents withdrew towards Mt. Kitanglad. The government troopers recovered one Carbine rifle and several bullets.

BAYUGAN, Agusan del Sur--Four persons, including two army soldiers, were killed while nine persons including four civilians were wounded in an ambush staged by undetermined number of suspected members of the New People's Army at barangay Grace, this town.

The government troopers who died were identified as Pfc. Abellio Dayo and Pfc. Eugenio Eldulan. Wounded were Cols. Delfin Obra, Erenio Agustin, Pvt. Noel Pinaflor, Pfc. Avalerio Abelardo, and 1Ct. Pelarion Agado. All slain and

wounded army soldiers were under the Charlie company of the 23rd infantry battalion. Identities of the slain and wounded civilians who were caught in the crossfire were not immediately known.

Report said the army soldiers were riding in a private jeep and were on their way to this town from their detachment in barangay Grace. About 12 kilometers before the national highway, they were fired upon. The civilian driver and the two army soldiers were killed on the spot.

The rebels carted away four M-16 Armalite rifles.

IN BUTUAN City, a barangay captain was shot dead Monday morning by three suspected members of the New People's Army in sitio Pigdaulohan, barangay Camayahan.

Col. Miguel Sol, commanding officer of the 2nd infantry brigade of the army's fourth infantry division identified the victim as Ernesto Marsan, barangay captain of Camayahan

Sol said Marsan was shot 10 times in the body and head.

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PHILIPPINES

CEBU COLUMNIST CRITICIZES POLICE-MILITARY INTEGRATION

Cebu City VISAYAN HERALD in English 5 Feb 85 p 3

[Column by Atty. Delfin. N. Mercader: "Stop Police-Military Integration"]

[Text] Pres. Marcos and acting Chief of Staff Ramos are concentrating on revitalizing the military to combat the alarming growth of the insurgents, the NPA, MNLF and other rebel groups. The U.S. government gravely concerned with the situation, is sending more military aid modern weapons logistics and military advisers and trainers.

One need not be a graduate in military science but just plain common sense to point out a source of fatal weakness in the military. What has been demonstrated and experienced is that the military should be relieved from handling civilian and police work and administration. The police command and forces should be returned back to the respective local Chiefs of Police in the cities and towns throughout the country. The PC, the same during the pre-martial law days, will stay as an umbrella of supervisory authority to maintain discipline in the higher level of police administration, but never to interfere in the day-to-day tour of duties and local campaign for peace and order, among civilian and city or town folks.

Only when the military is officially called by the local executive (Mayor) may any military or PC officer or soldier interfere or involve himself in local cases or problems. All must be left to the local police force and Mayor. By this method the military will be greatly relieved from very time consuming petty cases which are strange to their duties and training.

In many cases military interference in local police work, causes confusion and derailment of local executive discipline and campaigns. Local cases too are surrounded by very attractive temptations in many forms such as tongs sex, gambling, etc. Moreover, military men have different orientation. They are trained for combat and military campaigns in the field and mountains, and not in petty civilian matters like peace and order in the traffic, in the sidewalks, in the markets, in the disco and gambling dens, and other civilian daily chores.

Under the present set-up of INTEGRATION, we often hear that the military has become more of a problem than a blessing to the government and the people.
ABOLISH THE POLICE-MILITARY INTEGRATION.

CSO: 4200/638

PHILIPPINES

CEBU DAILY CREDITS RAMOS ON 'TREND TO NORMALCY'

Cebu City VISAYAN HERALD in English 6 Feb 85 p 3

[Editorial: "Irreversible Trend to Normalcy"]

[Text] - This is a time heatedly going toward normalization. Where the martial law syndrome of power of the gun and military connections used to be regarded with fear, the trend has become inevitable: the trend is toward justice, the supremacy of human rights, the upholding of civilian authority.

That one belongs to the military establishment and for a time had to harbour an illusion of superiority as part of the martial law syndrome, today a harsh reality is drawn by a man of integrity and sobriety at the helm of the armed forces. Gen. Fidel Ramos, acting chief of staff, is instilling discipline among his men.

Worth repeating are what the AFP chieftain has enunciated:

- (1) the AFP must serve the people:
- (2) the people's human rights must be respected;
- (3) the men in uniform must exercise discipline.

Misbehaving military men and abusive men in uniform are being slowly exposed and weeded out of the service. Already many abusive and erring soldiers have been meted disciplinary action. Recently no less than the President dismissed a PC captain for being involved in a mauling incident and murder.

If the trend continues and all indications point to an irreversible return to democracy, many believe this country--almost going to the dogs--can still be redeemed and finally saved from the communist lion's den.

CSO: 4200/638

PHILIPPINES

SOCIETY DIVIDED ON MARTIAL LAW FOR AGUSAN

Cebu City VISAYAN HERALD in English 6 Feb 85 pp 2, 8

[Article by Orencio Corvera Jr.]

[Text] BUTUAN CITY, Agusan del Norte (PNF)--Whether this province would be placed under Martial Law or not was the subject of a heated debate here last week.

Agusan del Norte's Peace and Order Council--composed of officials of the Provincial government and town mayors--had passed a resolution asking President Marcos to place the province under martial law "to bring peace and order" to this troubled province. The general public, however, appears not to see martial rule as a solution. Fear, rather than a sense of security, would be the public's reaction, a local press club which conducted a survey on the matter, said.

Other sectors expressed outright disapproval, but shrugged off the suggestion as superfluous. "The province is already under martial rule, as the entire country is," a spokesman of the local chapter of the Nationalist Alliance for Justice, Freedom and Democracy (NAJFD) said. The spokesman cited the increased military presence and alleged military atrocities in the province.

"Martial Law is the most ruthless monster I have ever known," columnist Camilo Fortun of the Mindanao Chronicle said, adding that he shudders to think of the "absolute and total rape of democracy" in the province.

The Peace and Order Council here, during an emergency meeting recently, unanimously approved a resolution requesting President Marcos to place Agusan del Norte under Martial Law, citing reports of escalating activities of local insurgents as grounds for the request.

Critics of the proposal agree that Agusan del Norte, particularly Butuan City, could be another Davao City in the making. They contend however, that martial rule will only accelerate the rise of the dissident movement.

In Davao City, an average of two people are killed either by the New People's Army (NPA) or by government troops daily. In Butuan City, encounters between the two groups are still sporadic.

Observers, however, see an escalating trend in NPA operations last year. Major NPA attacks hit military installations not only in remote municipalities, but also in the suburbs of Butuan City.

The simultaneous raid on the PC and police detachments in Ampayon, seven kilometers east of the city, was the biggest of NPA guerilla offensive in 1984. Some 300 NPAs overran their two targets.

CSO: 4200/638

PHILIPPINES

NPA KILLS BARANGAY CAPTAIN, THREE OTHERS

Davao City PEOPLE'S DAILY FORUM in English 5 Feb 85 pp 1, 8

[Article by Jun Baring]

[Text] A barangay captain and three others were murdered by subversive terrorists in full view of several residents who were forced to witness the bloody killing in Barangay Javier Barobo, Surigao del Sur.

In a report reaching the PC/INP Regional Command, Lt. Col. Rodialo Gumtang, Provincial Commander of Surigao del Sur, identified the victims as Leon Solcampo, 43, barangay captain of Barangay Javier Barogo, Dionisio Credo, 48, Lamberto Flores, 56, and Rogelio Martinite also of the same barangay.

Reports disclosed that the victims were picked-up by armed men in their respective residence to a place where everybody could see. The four, according to reports, were forced to lie flat on the ground at the street and without further ado, the armed men strafed the victims to death.

The PC command of Surigao del Sur, as of press time, is facing a blank wall in tracing and bringing the perpetrators to justice. Police probers of Surigao del Sur could not identify the motives of the heinous crime committed in broad daylight.

Meanwhile, a member of the Civilian Home Defense Force (CHDF) was shot to death by two unidentified gunmen yesterday morning. Police probers who conducted the investigation identified the victim as Rustico Torrecampo, 43, married, residing at Riverside, Calinan this city.

Prior to his fateful death, Torrecampo was inside the billiard hall in Calinan proper playing with his friends when two armed men approached him and fired twice at the back of his head. Torrecampo died on the spot with blood oozing from his battered head.

The victim's body now lies at Calinan Funeral Home

CSO: 4200/638

PHILIPPINES

COPRA PRICE DROP, INSURGENCY GROWTH LINKED

Cebu City VISAYAN HERALD in English 6 Feb 85 pp 1, 4

[Article by Marbon Trinidad]

[Text] Lawlessness and insurgency may further escalate in Mindanao with the sudden drop of more than 50% the price of copra, the main product in the area.

Low copra prices are driving millions of coconut farmers in the Visayas and Mindanao at their wit's end.

While the millgate of copra price here settles at P4.50, it goes down as low as P3.00 per kilo in the rural areas, especially in Mindanao.

A spokesman of a group of Surigao coconut farmers said the present copra price is so low that it almost does not break even with the cost of harvest and production.

"Nothing is left for even the basic subsistence of small farmers," the spokesman said. "Coconut farmers are angry. They have started talking about joining rebel's groups. Something must be done about the situation," he added.

Visayas and Mindanao copra prices nosedived immediately after President Marcos ordered the dissolution of the United Coconut Oil Mills (UNICOM) and restored free trading in the coconut industry.

Some farmers suspect that present depressed coconut market price has been manipulated to drive home the point that the Philippine coconut industry can survive only under the aegis of a UNICOM monopoly.

Industry sources said that the price of copra in the world market is about 35 cents per pound which is about P9 per kilo of copra.

"Whoever is manipulating the price of copra to attain selfish ends is fomenting rebellion and unrest in the countryside," the farmers said.

We are appealing to President Marcos to step in the problem and alleviate the economic condition of small coconut farmers who have oftentimes become the victims of political intrigues and machinations, the spokesman said.

PHILIPPINES

REPORTS ON CONFLICT BETWEEN MILITARY, CHURCH EXAMINED

HK200306 Quezon City VERITAS in English 10 Mar 85 p 16

[Text] The military has accused a parish priest of serving breakfast to the New People's Army (NPA) guerrillas who recently raided the municipality of Esperanza in Agusan del Sur.

Local church workers, however, have decried the military allegation as just another attempt to discredit the church. "Feeding the guerrillas is not a very grievous offense against the state," they said, "but what is wrong is that it is a lie."

Esperanza parish priest Fr. Fons Meyer, MSC, denied the "crime" imputed to him. He, however, admitted that part of the group that raided Esperanza passed by his convent on their way out. Esperanza's parish convent is situated by the roadside on the outskirts of town.

The communist-led New People's Army (NPA) guerrillas raided Esperanza last 18 February. The group attacked in the morning and took over the town for two hours without firing a single shot.

The allegation that Church workers served the guerrillas breakfast was again aired by a local radio station in the morning of 21 February. Butuan Diocese head Bishop Carmelo Morelos, immediately wrote the radio station and denied the charge. The newspaper writer who wrote the article, when later confronted by the church hierarch, revealed that his story came from military sources.

"(This) is too much," Bishop Morelos, in a talk with some 150 priests, nuns and seminarians in the Agusan-Surigao sub-region said. He stressed: "We have had enough of (the military's) lies."

When eight political prisoners from the provincial PC camp bolted jail last month, military authorities accused a local religious institution of raising a hefty sum which they said was used to bribe jail guards.

In November of last year, mimeographed propaganda sheets, reportedly distributed by policemen in Nasipit, Agusan del Norte, called the church "a communist front," and claimed that "the church has been used as a printing house for subversive reading materials."

It added that "the Gospel is no longer taken from the Bible but now comes from the hills, where the rebels are always being praised, while the military is being damned."

[Word indistinct] Bishop Morelos also cited the military charges of alleged involvement by some of his church workers as well as some of his priests in the dissident movement. He revealed that five Esperanza parish workers have been intimidated and barred by the military from doing their pastoral work, even before the NPA attack.

Fr. Meyer also revealed that he, himself, was denounced by military officials as "an enemy of the people," during their civil relations activities in the barangay (village) within his constituency.

In the Agusan provinces, where increased human rights violations by government armed forces have been noted by human rights groups, the victims often find the church sector as their only legal ally.

The military had earlier boasted about having regained control of Esperanza, a place long tagged as a "rebel-infested area." A number of remote barangays of Esperanza have been "hamletted" by the military since December last year.

Assessing the situation, Fr. Meyer said the government cannot win the war by misleading the people. He added that the problem is rooted in political repression and economic exploitation in Philippine society. He noted that in Agusan del Sur, government armed forces have been used to secure areas marked out for agricultural plantations. This, he added, has displaced thousands of Agusanons.

CSO: 4200/657

8 April 1985

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COMPLAINTS OF MILITARY EXCESSES IN NEGROS

HK191416 Quezon City VERITAS in English 10 Mar 85 p 14

[Article by Xenia P. Tupas]

[Text] More than 500 residents of mountain barangays in central Negros Occidental recently trooped to Bacolod to air complaints against the alleged harassment, torture and "salvaging" of civilians suspected of subversive links.

During the second week of February barrio folk from Barangay Dulao, Bago City, and from the towns of La Castellana and Isabela arrived in Bacolod City on board cargo trucks used to haul sugarcane to complain about the arrest of two farmers, Nicolas Pasto Sr., and Candido Severino.

VERITAS learned that the two were arrested in connection with several robberies in some haciendas in the Bago area.

The La Castellana group protested what they called the arbitrary arrest of a student, one Leonardo Lademory, who was reportedly arrested and then tortured by members of the 332d PC [Philippine Constabulary] Company stationed in the town proper. La Castellana residents told VERITAS that Lademory was picked up by a PC patrol team, which during the interrogation of the student allegedly plucked one of his eyes.

Isabela residents, on the other hand, denounced several "salvaging" cases and other abuses allegedly committed by some Scout Rangers. They are also seeking justice for the deaths of Ernesto Pejida of Hacienda Victoria, Barangay Camang-Camang, and Alex Igualan, a merchant from Barangay Santol, Binalbagan town.

According to sources the latest victim of the alleged atrocities was Rodolfo dela Torre, 30, of Hacienda Caram, Barangay Gintubhan.

The same sources told VERITAS that dela Torre was taken from his house by Tagalog-speaking soldiers who brought him to a nearby canefield. Dela Torre's wife and son followed the soldiers, believed to be Scout Rangers, whom they later accused of stabbing the victim.

The Negros Tactical Command meanwhile said that the Scout Rangers are "well-behaved and disciplined" ... and that "our findings show that the performance of the Rangers is good."

The Command also denied allegations of Hacienda Victoria residents that they conducted operations in the area.

Meanwhile, the Regional Unified Command 6 in Iloilo has denied a massive military buildup in Negros Island especially the reported training of a 1,000-man CHDE [Civil Home Defense Forces] brigade. At present, there are four PC companies aside from the 7th Infantry Battalion of the Philippine Army and the Third Scout Rangers Company assigned in Negros Occidental.

However, a daily newspaper based in Bacolod reported that military and provincial government officials recently discussed an integrated defense plan for the two Negros provinces with the involvement of various sectors of the community and the deployment of more military forces.

Negros Oriental Governor Lorenzo Teves proposed the reactivation of the CHDF through the special funds of the local government. Teves also confirmed the growing presence of the NPAs in his province as seen in the reported skirmishes with government troopers. The Negros Tactical Command, on the other hand, revealed that the NPAs have infiltrated 100 of the 600 barangays in Negros Occidental.

CSO: 4200/657

PHILIPPINES

PUBLIC RESPONDS TO DAVAO MARINE COMMANDER

Davao City THE MINDANAO DAILY MIRROR in English 6 Feb 85 pp 1, 7

[Article by Jimmy Dizon]

[Text]

The speech delivered by Col. Rodolfo Biazon, 3rd Marine Brigade commander during a symposium at the Holy Cross College drew varied reactions from the business, academic and professional sectors of Davao City.

Biazon's "Democracy or Communism" piece which was widely publicized and by-lined by writer Rose Palacio, appears to be an effective eye-opener.

A coffee shop habitue at Apo View Hotel commented: "It is not because we want to have reforms we are already becoming communist."

Another businessman who similarly does not want to be identified said: "Our young generation are very much insecure because of their observation on how the country is being mismanaged. There are many things they can not understand—like our huge foreign loan of 25 billion dollars!"

"After twenty years in power President Marcos has yet to keep his promise to make this country great again," another coffee addict said.

A nun teaching in a local university said: "What we have now in the Philippines is not true democracy. We have a feudalistic system where paternal-

ism prevails. That is why we have the so called "the President's Cronies" who control the country's wealth.

There is a widespread sentiment among the people against this situation. The communists capitalize on this social discrepancy," she adds.

A politician said: "It is true we need reform and not all reformists are communist and much less subversives. One way to fight the subversives is to correct the inequity obtaining in the society. Not through military operations but by endearing the government to the people.

"As it is now the government is very much alienated from the people not by the communists but by the unresponsiveness of the government". This politician, of course, is no longer in office.

In general, this writer observes that Col. Biazon's willingness to hold dialogues with various sectors of the society is welcomed by the professionals. They believe that by having a good rapport with the people the military may gain greater support and confidence of the people.

PHILIPPINES

DAVAO COLUMNIST ON INTENSITY OF DAILY KILLINGS

Davao City PEOPLE'S DAILY FORUM in English 5 Feb 85 p 2

["Window Shopping" column by Aurelio A. Pena: "People, Too Terrified to Cooperate"]

[Text]

With the rate of killings going on in Davao, there could be an urban guerilla war going on right now here in this city.

For no visible reason at all, people are being shot dead everyday by the usual groups of three or five young men who come around looking for their victims at early in the morning.

No one could say for sure whether these groups of young men are "sparrow unit" squads of the New People's Army, but from all indications, people are attributing all these killings to this group.

Terrified residents of this city now don't know where to go and what to do, to escape possible death under the hands of these mysterious terrorists.

While the Davao Metrodiscom commander Laudemer Kahulugan may have solved some big cases — like breaking up notorious holdup gangs — sad to say, the situation here in Davao today is even worse than it was during the time of Col. Geronimo Valderrama.

The military of course, could always blame the worsening economic times as the cause of all these daily killings in Davao. However, the fact remains that they seem helpless

with what's going on here in Davao.

They are helpless too, because people are too terrified to cooperate.

Kahulugan had been insisting that if only people will cooperate, perhaps he can lick the daily coldblooded killings here.

The problem is, even military investigators assigned to look for the killers are also killed themselves.

No one wants to talk even if they may have witnessed the actual shooting.

NPA terrorists, if they are really NPA's, seem to be on a killing rampage, but the military has yet to prove whether these are really NPA's or just plain hired killers let loose by a murder syndicate.

Right now, no one knows for sure.

What is known is the total persons killed in coldblood last month. From January 1 to 31, a total of 62 persons were shot to death here in Davao City alone. At least two persons are killed daily in this city.

And mind you, these are not ordinary killings, say, like two men quarreling over a girl, or two drunks putting up a fight or someone going berserk in the streets.

Most, if not all, of these killings are done deliberately, perhaps even preplanned and their victims probably even marked in a death list. And the killers come looking for their victims early in the morning or late in the afternoon.

If Kahulugan is being tested to find out how good he is in solving all these runaway killings in this city, the public is watching.

For if worse comes to worse, it might just be a good idea to evacuate this city...

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VERITAS EDITORIAL ASSERTS KBL BREAKING UP

HK190954 Quezon City VERITAS in English 10 Mar 85 p 6

[Editorial: "The KBL Is Breaking Up"]

[Text] There are some among us who believe that President Marcos, as the head of what he perceives is a parliamentary government, had every right to fire Foreign Minister Arturo Tolentino for publicly ventilating views that are diametrically opposed to--if not outrageously defiant of--the president's own.

And they would be right.

There are many among us also who are convinced that Minister Tolentino was absolutely right in speaking out as he did. For he had earlier made it clear to the president that his appointment to the Cabinet did not mean that his voice should be muted when basic issues--Amendment 6 and the abuse of human rights, to mention only two--were at stake.

And they would be absolutely correct also.

But all that is water under the bridge, as the cliché goes. What should concern the nation at this point are the implications of this cause celebre.

Normally, the relief--the more correct term, actually, is summary dismissal--of a Cabinet member should cause only a passing stir. After all, in any government, presidential or parliamentary, democratic or authoritarian, Cabinet members come and go. What causes the Tolentino affair to stand out are the rather peculiar circumstances under which it happened, circumstances that came about in the wake of the Aquino assassination on 21 August 1983.

The assassination, everyone concedes by now, woke up the people from 11 years of numbness and apathy. Their cry of outrage was heard around the world, and the marches and demonstrations they mounted caused the government to totter. Many expected it to fall.

Labor Minister Blas Ople, he whose predilection for poly-syllabic words later brought him into trouble, told an association of Philippine publishers that he was the world's most durable labor minister and that it was time that he was

changed. This remark elicited various reactions from opposition circles, the most common among which was that "the rats are beginning to desert a sinking ship."

At that time, the president chose not to take umbrage. But he proved less tolerant of Mr Ople's articulateness the next year. Somehow, contrary to his expressed fondness for elegant language, Mr Marcos found the Labor Minister's choice of words like "interregnum" and "vicissitudes" particularly offensive, and he dressed Mr Ople down.

We are also told of the unpleasantness during a KBL caucus when Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile's frank appraisal of the peace and order problem irritated Mrs Imelda R. Marcos.

All these incidents, like straws in the wind, point at one direction: The Kilusang Bagong Lipunan, the tightly-knit group of politicians who rallied solidly around Mr Marcos after the imposition of martial rule, is breaking apart at the seams.

How else can we explain the spectacular showing of the oppositionists in May 1984, when, despite a flood of money and rampant instances of fraud and terrorism, non-KBL candidates won fully one-third of the seats up for grabs?

How can anyone deny that, in various provinces hitherto considered solidly for the KBL, there is a wave of defections to the opposition? And to what can we attribute the increasing boldness of hitherto docile Cabinet members in airing views that are contrary to the Marcosian party line?

One other question that is bugging political observers is this: What is the reason behind the increased visibility of Mrs Marcos? She seems to be everywhere, here and in the provinces, cutting ribbons, attending inaugurations and getting maximum exposure before the public. Since both she and Mr Marcos himself have reiterated that she is not a candidate, then there can be only one reason: she is trying to troubleshoot, to mend her husband's battered political fences.

The KBL, no doubt about it, is crumbling. And there is nothing that Mr Marcos--or even Mrs Marcos--can do about it. It has for too long been associated with misgovernment and wholesale graft, with oppression and injustice.

CSO: 4200/657

PHILIPPINES

FURTHER DETAILS ON CORDILLERA TRIBAL UNITY MEETING

Quezon City VERITAS in English 3 Feb 85 p 16

[Article by Adelaida L. Perez: "Will 'Bodong' Mean Lasting Peace at Last?"]

[Text]

IGOROT leaders from all over the Cordillera converged in Bontoc last Jan. 19 and 20 to consolidate tribal unity for the defense of their ancestral domain. The northern highland tribal Filipinos met during the second general assembly of the Cordillera *Bodong* (peace pact) Association (CBA).

More than 100 representatives of Cordillera communities participated in the consultation which was hosted by the municipality of Bontoc.

The assembly was attended by delegations from the Butbut tribe of Kalinga (represented by leaders of Bugnay, Buscalan, Butbut, Dandanao and Ngibat villages in the municipality of Tinglayan); the Dupag tribe (represented by leaders from the municipality of Tabuk); other Kalinga tribes (represented by leaders from Uma and Tanglag in Lubuaga, Ableg in Pasil and Bangad in Tinglayan). The Bontocs were represented by the leaders of Belwang, Betwagan, Bikigan and Saclit villages in Sadanga, Lias in Barlig, Can-ao and the Bontoc ili in Bontoc. The Iaplay delegations came from barrios in Besao and Sagada. Also represented were the Maeng tribe of Tubo, Abra; the people of Conner, Apayao and Igorot urban poor communities in Baguio.

Bontoc Mayor Luis Claver, who opened the assembly with a welcome address, made a call for

Igorot unity which was echoed by all the other speakers.

"We are here to discuss ways of keeping peace," Mario Yag-ao, chairman of the CBA told the assembly.

It is fondly believed by modern Kalingas that peace, law, and order can be maintained by an interlocking network of peace-pacts. For this reason, the association of peace-pact holders was expanded from a bilateral agreement between the Kalingas and the Bontocs to a multilateral, Cordillera-wide peace-pact.

The *bodong* is a local custom for re-establishing peace. In the old days, the purpose of peace-pacts was to prevent tribal warfare between villages. This instrument for reconciliation is still operative in Kalinga today.

THE traditional Kalinga peace-pact was vested in two warrior leaders who guaranteed to enforce its terms by their personal prowess. Written records exist of peace-pacts utilized by the Spanish friars in Apayao in the 15th century. The Kalinga peace-pact system evolved further with some help from Lieutenant Governor Walter Franklin Hale who required every region to hold a peace-pact with every other region in order to enhance American control of the area. Filipino groups who did not recognize the foreign occupation of the archipelago have continuously utilized the

peace-pacts in their relations with other peoples. In the CBA assembly, some of the elders presented their ideas by chanting a variety of rhyming verses reminiscent of the revolutionary "balagtasan" of the Tagalogs.

Ama Mangatam, a *pangat* (peace-pact holder) from Betwagan revealed, "The peace pact was developed by our forefathers. It was then their government. Now we should study this peace pact association and use it to support even those who have no peace pact. Because of the peace pact, we have felt at ease, comfortable and safe."

But one participant from Apayao observed, "However, it appears that the peace pacts have been weakened because of many problems. One problem is the various government projects which do not benefit the people but instead destroy them. The dams and the logging concessions ruined the unity of the Cordillera and the *bodong*. We should continue what our forefathers have started because this is our heritage."

The Cordillera looms large in the government's so-called devel-

opment schemes. Igorot ancestral lands are perceived by the government as an untapped source of gold, forest products and water.

"This is the only reason for the militarization of the Montanosa... If we did not have our forest lands, gold and fertile fields, Apo Marcos would not bother to send us the military." Atty. William F. Claver, chairman of the Cordillera Peoples' Alliance told the participants.

"We cannot go to the military for help because they are the ones harassing us. There is trouble between Tanudan and Butbut because a Tanudan soldier killed Butbut civilians. This Tanudan soldier should have been punished but instead, the military is protecting this Tanudan soldier," a participant reported.

At the end of the meeting, Atty. Claver urged his fellow Igorots, "Let us recognize who the real enemy is. Let us be aware that we in the Cordillera are not the cause of our troubles. Another group or person is causing us all these problems, they are the enemy. For us, the answer is still unity."

PHILIPPINES

MARCOS ALLAYS FEARS ON BROADCASTING RATIONALIZATION PLAN

HK190604 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 18 Mar 85

[Text] President Marcos had been asked to defer to the Batasan for deliberation a plan to rationalize the broadcast industry. The request was made by member of Parliament Arturo Tolentino who asked the president not to issue a decree because the matter is not urgent. The parliamentarian said the proposal involves freedom of expression and there is need for a full public discussion which he said can only be done at the Batasan. Tolentino made the appeal to the president at the Kapihan Ng Maynila [Manila Coffee Shop] at the Manila Hotel.

Meanwhile, the president allayed fears expressed by media and opposition quarters that the broadcast industry rationalization scheme would in any way infringe on press freedom. He said there is no cause for alarm. The program is part of a continuing scheme of rationalizing the broadcast industry to make it more economically viable. He ordered the country's top telecommunications officials to meet with the leaders of the broadcast industry to discuss possible reactions in the face of the ongoing rationalization program. He ordered National Telecommunications Commissioner Ceferino Carreon and Deputy Commissioner Antonio Barreiro and Assistant Transportation Minister Renato Garcia to meet with the leaders of the Kapisanan ng Mga Brodkasters [Society of Broadcasters], the self-regulatory body governing the broadcast industry.

CSO: 4200/657

PHILIPPINES

OPPOSITION AGAINST DECLARING MINDANAO EMERGENCY AREA

HK200323 Quezon City VERITAS in English 10 Mar 85 p 14

[Text] Opposition to the passage of Batasan Pambansa Resolution No 275 seeking to declare Mindanao a "national emergency" area and to call on the president to exercise his emergency and martial rule powers over these islands, continues to mount in this region with most saying it will not suppress insurgency but will further strengthen it.

MP Zafiro Respicio (PDP-Laban [Philipino Democratic Party-Lakes ng Bayan], Davao City) objected on the grounds that "having seen the bloodshed and the failure of martial law in the country, especially in Mindanao, I feel that the proposal will further aggravate (or exacerbate) the present state of poverty, disorder and violence in our island."

Resolution No 275 was introduced on the floor by MP Regalado E. Maambong (KBL [Kilusang Bagong Lipunan] Cebu) and signed by 14 others, including MP Carlos Cajelo of North Cotabato, MP Omar Dianalan of Lanao del Sur and MP Bienvenido Ebarle of Zamboanga del sur.

The resolution also enjoins the Batasan to "declare as a national policy the suppression of the reported widespread deterioration of the peace and order condition in Mindanao and to provide measures to effectively carry out such policy in accordance with Article VIII, Section 15 in relation to Article VII, Section II of the Constitution."

According to Maambong, Resolution 275 was a follow-up of Resolution 256 filed by MP Homobono Adaza on 29 November 1984 for the purpose of conducting an "immediate investigation into the deteriorating condition in the whole island of Mindanao with specific emphasis on unsolved massacres and killings, wanton violation of human rights, unimpeded use and possession of firearms, the conduct of the members of the AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines] and civilian government officials, the implementation of government policies and the lack of response of the people to government initiatives."

Even as Maambong has informed the subcommittee on military affairs that the resolution be declared a national policy "short of reimposing martial law in Mindanao," oppositionists think otherwise. MPs Respicio and Ali Muarap (Unido [United Nationalist Democratic Organization] Basilan) argue that such a resolution would give President Marcos a chance to reimpose martial law and worsen the situation in the area.

On the other hand, there are those who believe that the resolution is not necessary because President Marcos can impose martial law whenever he wants to with his commander-in-chief powers and Amendment No 6. Still, there are others who view the resolution as merely a ploy to divert the people's attention from President Marcos to the Batasan.

"Was it ever lifted in the first place?" asked Atty Silvestre Bello III, chairman of CORD [Coalition for the Restoration of Democracy] Mindanao. "The resolution is useless because Marcos has his commander-in-chief powers under the Constitution plus his Amendment No 6. However, the resolution is dangerous because it may bring about martial law with the imprimatur of the Batasan and in effect will formalize actual existence of martial law in Mindanao."

Ricarte Abellana of Alyansa ng Baryo Agdao (ABA) said it will spawn more bloodshed. "Kung taason nimo ang ang-ang sa militarisasyon, mutaas pud ang panghasi ug mutaas ang pagka-militante sa tawo." (Heighten militarization and the incidents of harassment will increase. The militancy of the people will heighten, too.)

CSO: 4200/657

PHILIPPINES

BRIEFS

NPA COMMANDER'S BODY FOUND--A police and militia patrol have recovered the body of an NPA commander in Mati, Davao Oriental. The slain dissident was believed to have been fatally wounded in an encounter between the patrol and a 12-man NPA band. Residents at the scene of the encounter said they saw the dissidents carrying with them three NPA men. The identity of the NPA commander whose body was found in Mati was not disclosed by authorities. [Text] [Quezon City Maharlika Broadcasting System in English 0400 GMT 19 Mar 85]

HEARINGS ON BATAAN N-PLANT--At the Batasang Pambansa, the committee on energy resumes today its public hearings on the safety features of the Bataan nuclear power plant. The hearing is taking place even as authorities stress numerous measures being taken to safeguard the plant's operations. It was learned that 20 government agencies have drafted a plan to prevent or minimize loss of lives and property in case of an accident at the nuclear power plant. [as printed] The plan calls for the transfer and rehabilitation of communities within 50 kilometers of the plant site in case of an accident. [Text] [Quezon City Maharlika Broadcasting System in English 0400 GMT 19 Mar 85]

COMMODITY PRICE GUIDELINES--The cabinet will meet tomorrow to set the guidelines for the prices of commodities [words indistinct]. Trade and Industry Minister Roberto Ongpin explains that the guidelines are not price-controlled ceilings. He said this will serve as a reference by traders and consumers in setting reasonable prices of commodities. The price guidelines, he added, will contain [words indistinct] lower prices of commodities and facilities. This is a result of the rollback in the price of gasoline and the strengthening of the peso. Meanwhile, President Marcos today clarified that there are no more price controls except for rice. The president made the clarification after receiving a report on prices from Minister Ongpin. Except for rice, Ongpin said, price controls on commodities were removed on October of last year. Ongpin is also the chairman of the Price Adjustment Coordinating Committee. [Text] [Quezon City Maharlika Broadcasting System in English 1100 GMT 18 Mar 85]

CSO: 4200/657

8 April 1985

THAILAND

PAPERS COMMENT ON LI XIANNIAN'S OFFICIAL VISIT

BK161306 [Editorial Report] Three Bangkok Thai-language dailies--SIAM RAT, MATICHON, and THAI RAT--on 11, 12, 14, and 16 March carry editorials commenting on PRC President Li Xiannian's visit to Thailand as guests of King Phumiphon Adunyadet from 11 to 15 March.

SIAM RAT's 11 March editorial, on page 3, entitled "Welcome the PRC President," says: "The Chinese head of state's visit to Thailand helps cement 10 years of Thai-Sino diplomatic relations and provides an excellent opportunity for the two countries to review bilateral trade ties and international politics."

The editorial says that leaders of the two countries should find ways to increase bilateral trade and, at the same time, solve or relieve the trade deficit problem that Thailand has been suffering during the past several years. It notes the signing of two agreements on investment promotion and economic cooperation between Thailand and China which took place during the visit of the Chinese leader.

The editorial cites the flurry of Vietnamese border intrusions that coincided with Li Xiannian's visit to Thailand and says: "It seems that Vietnam is hurling a direct challenge at China to prove that it is not capable of teaching Vietnam a second lesson as pledged earlier by Chinese leaders."

The editorial concludes by saying: "We will have to accept the Vietnamese military occupation of Cambodia if the PRC changes its mind and does not care what happens to that country."

MATICHON's 12 March editorial, on page 4, entitled "Li Xiannian's Visit to Thailand," says Li Xiannian's visit to Thailand was made during the blooming period of Thai-Sino relations. The editorial stresses that there is "no permanent friend or enemy" in foreign relations and recalls the intimate relations between China and Vietnam before 1978. "Thailand and China were formerly enemies; in particular, China used to support terrorists operating under the Communist Party of Thailand. Hostility between the two countries was pursued openly while both sides exchanged heated propaganda campaigns. Hostility turned to friendship after China changed the line of its ideology and leadership and adopted a stand

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similar to that of Thailand on the Cambodian problem." The editorial says: "Relations between Thailand and China will be free from the hostility-friendship cycle if they are based on equality, not on sweet words. We can utter as many sweet words as we want, but it is our deeds that count."

SIAM RAT's 14 March editorial, on page 3, entitled "The Thai-Sino Friendship," hails the address made by PRC President Li Xiannian at a state banquet at Government House on Bangkok on the evening of 12 March in which the Chinese leader conveyed sympathy from the 1 billion Chinese people to Thailand over the violations of its independence and sovereignty.

The editorial hails the signing of the two agreements on investment promotion and economic cooperation between Thailand and China.

The editorial says: "During his stay in Thailand, his excellency the president has witnessed the border developments and the encroachments upon our sovereignty as well as the restraint we practice in defense of our country. Thailand is being endangered. Our big friend must be aware of this and help us."

THAI RAT's 16 March editorial, on page 3, entitled "China's Attitude," says the statements made by the PRC president during his visit explicitly indicate China's intention to work closely with all parties for "peace and neutrality in the region." The editorial points out: "An undeclared war is going on in Cambodia, the victim of military occupation by a stronger nation. Pressure must be exerted by countries concerned to convince Vietnam that the aggression and violations of other countries' territory will be duly retaliated. Vietnam cannot be bothered by any verbal threat."

In conclusion, the editorial says: "The Cambodian resistance forces now fighting the Vietnamese to defend their country's sovereignty need more of both morale and material support. It is hoped that China will implement the policy revealed by its leader during his visit here and that the effort to settle the Indochinese conflict will continue after the Chinese leader returns home. Otherwise, the war against the Khmer race will drag on."

CSO: 4207/149

THAILAND

GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS COMMENT ON BOMBING OF PARTY LEADERS

Interior Minister on Bombing

BK200718 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0530 GMT 20 Mar 85

[Text] Interior Minister General Sitthi Chirarot, referring to the explosions at the residences of the Chat Thai Party leader and Police Lieutenant Chaowarin Latthasaksiri, said it appeared that the incidents did not involve attempts on the lives or property of the victims but were merely attempts at intimidation, as several papers have commented. The interior minister said yesterday that he went to the Bang Su and Hua Mak police stations, which have jurisdiction over the sites of the incidents, to hear reports on their actions on the incidents. He said that police so far are unable to identify the motives for the incidents, but they have several theories. The interior minister categorically denied that the incidents are the result of the government's resorting to a game of violence. He said the government is not playing any game and has no dirty desire to perpetrate such incidents. He said that it is possible that some people are trying to induce confrontation and that they are seeking to undermine the government's image. The police will step up the investigation and clear up the incidents as soon as possible.

Prem Denies Government Involvement

BK200652 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0530 GMT 20 Mar 85

[Text] Replying to newsmen's questions at Government House this morning about explosions at the residences of Chat Thai Party leader Major General Praman Adireksan and Police Lieutenant Chaowarin Latthasaksiri, Prime Minister General Prem Tinsulanon said he had received a report on the incidents yesterday morning but not on the results of the investigation. The prime minister said he had already informed the Chat Thai Party leader that he was unhappy over the incidents and regretted their occurrence. He said better protection will be provided, and the police have been instructed to increase the number of security personnel. Asked about reports that the perpetrators are persons close to the prime minister, the prime minister said that no colleagues of his would do such a thing and confirmed that there is no government involvement in the incidents.

CSO: 4207/149

THAILAND

EDITORIAL APPLAUDS U.S. HOUSE BODY'S VOTE

BK220251 Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 22 Mar 85 p 4

[Editorial: "U.S. Takes First Step to Aid Khmer Resistance"]

[Text] The U.S. House of Representatives Subcommittee for Asia-Pacific has voted to stuff \$5 million into U.S. economic aid for Thailand but this amount of money is to be funnelled across the border in the form of appropriate assistance to the non-communist resistance forces in Kampuchea. We strongly welcome this move although it is slightly flawed. The gesture is of course symbolic since according to the best estimates available the Soviet Union is pumping in \$3.2 million a day [preceeding word in italics] to help the Vietnamese in their occupation and fighting in Kampuchea.

Democrat Stephen Solarz, the chairman of the subcommittee, has been a frequent visitor to Southeast Asia during the past many years and he gave the impression when he was here last December that he opposed any assistance to the Khmer resistance movement. But now he seems to have spearheaded the bid to give assistance to the Khmer resistance by saying that he cannot understand why the U.S. should support the Mujahidin in Afghanistan and the "Contras" in Nicaragua while ignoring the Khmer resistance movement.

He himself understands the reasons for this--the "Vietnam syndrome" in the U.S. But he counters it by saying that the U.S. should learn the lessons of Vietnam but should not be paralysed by it. While Thailand, and we are sure fellow-members of ASEAN, will welcome this move by the U.S., we do not think it wise to single out Thailand as the conduit for aid to the Khmer resistance. It will be a burden for Thailand to apportion the aid between the Sihanouk and Son Sann factions and Thailand should not be the deciding factor as to how much of the money should be spent on humanitarian aid and how much on arms. Further, American aid to Khmer resistance going through Thailand will only exacerbate the already tense relations between Bangkok and Hanoi. As a matter of fact Hanoi will blandly dub Thailand as the American stooge working against Vietnam.

The American gesture of aid to Khmer resistance can be done in two ways. First it can be the same way as aid given to Mujahidin and the "Contras"--covert aid through CIA. The second and perhaps the better one would be to funnel it through the ASEAN Secretariat which can act in tandem with

President Norodom Sihanouk of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea. Thailand, as a frontline state, has suffered several incursions by Vietnamese forces, and cannot take steps which will further antagonize Vietnam. We know that the congressional move is in response to ASEAN call for aid to the Khmer resistance and so all of ASEAN has to be brought into the picture.

But when all is said and done, we are most grateful to the United States that she has been able to make a slight dent into the "Vietnam syndrome" and take a small step in Indonesia for the first time since 1975. What is even more important is that many other nations--Japan and EEC come to mind immediately--may be able to follow suit and a precedence must be set as to how such aid must be funnelled across the Thai-Khmer border.

Until now almost all the aid that the Khmer resistance forces have been obtaining has been coming from China. Initially all the Chinese aid was directly supplied to the Khmer Rouge because the Sihanouk and Son Sann factions were not formed and came into the picture much later. But the Chinese have realized the importance of these two factions and have supplied arms aid to them also, because any credence the resistance forces will have with the Kampuchean people will depend on the immense popularity and charisma of Prince Sihanouk.

The U.S. aid, as we said, may be a drop in the ocean as compared to Soviet aid to Vietnam, but we sincerely believe that other nations who believe in the justness of the cause will follow the U.S. lead.

CSO: 4200/673

THAILAND

SETTING UP OF INTELLIGENCE BUREAU

BK181320 Bangkok WIWAT in Thai 2-8 Mar 85 pp 12, 13

[Article: "The National Intelligence Bureau, a Beautiful but Rather Impractical Dream"]

[Excerpts] In September 1984 the Council of Ministers accepted in principle the proposed plan to upgrade the Central Intelligence Department's status into a National Intelligence Bureau because the cabinet deemed that intelligence work is important to the country's stability and that the country needs to have an organ to coordinate the work of all government intelligence agencies. Besides, the new bureau will be assigned to implement the policies of and take orders from the National Security Council and the prime minister. Apparently, we are in the process of establishing a CIA for Thailand in accordance to the international practice for the administrative branch to have its own central intelligence body to gather data and information needed for making decisions in administering the country.

The effort to establish the National Intelligence Bureau has encountered numerous obstacles. Even the present staff of the Central Intelligence Department are not sure that it will obtain cooperation from the other government agencies concerned, including the military which controls the major part of the country's intelligence network, particularly if the military runs into a conflict with the government.

The financial problem seems to be the major obstruction that prevents any further implementation of the plan. The cabinet could only approve the plan in principle because the government had no budget for setting up any new agency.

In conclusion, "a source in Government House" told our correspondent that it is not easy to implement the plan. Many people at a meeting of the Bureaucracy Reform and Government Reorganization Committee said that the plan was nothing new. However, Deputy Prime Minister General Prachuap Suntharangkun supports the idea because the government must have an organ that acts as its eyes and ears.

CSO: 4207/149

THAILAND

PAPER URGES MILITARY THREAT TO VIETNAMESE

BK160302 Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 16 Mar 85 p 4

[Editorial: "Thai Soft Tactics Won't Work Against Vietnamese"]

[Text] We are not at all sure that it is the right policy to be calm and bend over backwards to show the Vietnamese that we are non-bellicose because the Vietnamese simply do not understand the language of peace and any sign of courtesy is immediately taken as weakness. Vietnamese soldiers have been on Thai soil for more than a week and Thai troops have fought them both on the ground and by using planes. The 5 March clash with the Vietnamese left 14 Thai soldiers dead and 105 wounded.

Somehow the Vietnamese have come to think that they can make an incursion into Thailand whenever it suits them and our armed forces have to disabuse them of this belief. Commander of the Second Army Region Lt Gen Phisit Hemabut, in announcing martial law in 16 districts in four border provinces, said that there were about 200 Vietnamese soldiers still inside Thai territory around the three contested strategic hills.

We do not agree with the move that a plane should be sent over the Vietnamese position with loudspeakers warning them to leave Thai soil as otherwise decisive action will be taken against them. We are sure that the Vietnamese will interpret that as a sign of weakness. The Vietnamese soldiers have no right to be on Thai soil and they need not be told so--it is like telling a burglar that he has entered the wrong house.

The longer the Vietnamese stay on Thai soil the more arrogant they are likely to get and they will be constantly seeking more elbow room on Thai soil. They understand only decisive military action or the language of bullets and anything else is not in their vocabulary. They also understand strength and if we do not talk to them from a position of strength--after all this is our country--then they will completely ignore the Thai-Kampuchean boundary.

Lt Gen Phisit's prognosis is even worse. He says that about 1,000 Vietnamese troops are stationed in areas around O Box Pass, under the control of Son Sann's guerrilla force, and if the Vietnamese launch an attack there may be incursions into Thailand. This should not be allowed

to happen and it is possible it may be prevented because Phisit has said that security forces are guarding this side of the border.

Incursion after incursion into Thai soil will only embolden the Vietnamese. Up to now, in their dry season offensive, they have captured base after base of the resistance forces but have not destroyed the forces themselves. Most of Son Sann's and Sianouk's forces have retreated into Thailand along with countless civilians while the Khmer Rouge are still fighting a rearguard action. If the Vietnamese are allowed to stay on Thai soil for any length of time, they may take it into their heads to ignore Thai troops and attack the resistance factions. And then we will have a major flare-up on our soil. It should be far easier to nip it in the bud and tell the Vietnamese, in the only language they understand, that our armed forces are not going to concede one inch of ground for their use.

CSO: 4200/673

THAILAND

BARUPHA FORCE COMMANDER ON BORDER SITUATION

BK151238 Bangkok 1st Army Division Radio in Thai 2300 GMT 11 Mar 85

[Undated interview with Major General San Siphen, commander of Burapha (Eastern) Force--recorded]

[Excerpts] [Unidentified reporter] From interrogation of Vietnamese Army defectors, can you give your assessment of the morale of the Vietnamese soldiers?

[San] A total of 41 Vietnamese soldiers from units operating against the Son Sann resistance group to the north have defected to us. Another 103 operating in the Phum Thmei area have defected to date. Of these, one is a lieutenant from northern Vietnam. This is the first time that a northern Vietnamese soldier has defected to us. Interrogations of defectors have revealed that most of them came from southern Vietnam. They are tired of the war, and their morale is low. They said that if confrontation with Thai troops continues, many more of their colleagues will defect.

[Reporter] So there is a trend toward more defections by Vietnamese soldiers?

[San] Yes. This will make the confrontation between our soldiers and Vietnamese troops more tense, because the Vietnamese will have to watch out for their soldiers trying to defect. As a result, they will plant more mines, erect barbed wire fences, and step up defection prevention work. This will lead to more clashes with us.

Interrogations of defectors have revealed that the morale of Vietnamese soldiers is not good, particularly of those who were drafted from southern Vietnam. These soldiers do not want to fight. We interrogated defectors for tactical information. Most of them are noncommissioned officers and privates, who, therefore, do not know much except their direct duties.

[Reporter] Do the Suranari and the Burapha Forces coordinate defense plans?

[San] Yes, continually. The Vietnamese force that attacked Ta Tum is part of the force sent to augment the force that attacked Phum Thmei.

It is part of the 72d division. I think the Vietnamese force opposite my area moved up north. We had reports of this, so I think it went up to augment the attack on Ta Tum.

The Vietnamese force that attacked Ta Tum is from the 479th Battle Zone. This Vietnamese 479th Battle Zone also stretches to the Cambodian area that is across the border from the Thai area under my responsibility. The setback the Vietnamese unit suffered in Surin and Sisaket may cause increased tension along the entire front that belongs to that unit, but an incursion into my area will be difficult because the terrain favors my side.

[Reporter] I am sure that the flight of Cambodians from the Vietnamese attacks must pose many problems for you--it is a national and world problem.

[San] Our first duty is to control them so they will not obstruct our field performance and to designate areas where they can stay. Taking care of refugees is the responsibility of the United Nations, and our Task Force 80 is responsible for Cambodian refugee affairs. To date, more than 200,000 Cambodians have crossed the border in my area--this number is more than the local Thai population.

CSO: 4207/149

THAILAND

MILITARY OFFICER ON MALAYSIAN BORDER DEMARCATION

BK201242 Bangkok BANGKOK WORLD in English 20 Mar 85 p 3

[Text] Border demarcation problems still exist between Thailand and Malaysia, a senior military officer revealed yesterday. Group Capt Pricha Saengchawi, chief of staff of the Air Force's 56th Squadron based in Hat Yai, said demarcation pillars had yet to be set up in many areas claimed by both countries.

Group Capt Pricha was speaking during a recent visit by the mass media to the 56th Squadron and the 71st Squadron in Phunphin District of Surat Thani Province. He said that the disputed areas were at the Su-ngai Kolok River and at Tak Bai District in Narathiwat Province where precious mineral resources are located.

He said that a total of 10,854 territorial markers had been set up from Satun, Songkhla, Yala and Narathiwat since 16 July 1973. He noted that most of the pillars were set up in areas where demarcation problems did not exist. However, he said more pillars would soon be set up and the entire project was expected to be finished in 1987.

Meanwhile, intelligence officer of the 56th Squadron Lt Payut Samranchai said that the influence of the southern communist insurgents, bandits, and the out-lawed Communist Party of Malaysia had sharply dropped because of heavy suppression operations launched by the Fourth Army Region. Most major bases of the insurgents and bandits in the South have been destroyed, he said.

CSO: 4200/672

THAILAND

SENIOR THAI OFFICIAL DENIES EXTENSION OF ATHIT'S TENURE

HK151026 Hong Kong AFP in English 0958 GMT 15 Mar 85

[Text] Bangkok, 15 Mar (AFP)--A senior Thai Government official today denied reports that Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon had approved the extension of military chief General Athit's tenure.

Informed political sources said Wednesday that Mr Prem had signed initial orders for the extension of General Athit's tenure of head of the Supreme Command and the Armed Forces for another year after his official retirement. General Athit, 59, who currently holds both posts, was due to retire next September.

The influential BANGKOK POST yesterday said "Royal approval has been obtained for the extension (of the army chief's tenure)."

Mr Chanthrakupt Sirisuth, secretary general of the Prime Minister's office, commenting on the reports, told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE that "no documents, official or unofficial, authorizing the extension of General Athit's tenure have passed my hands," adding that the Prime Minister had not made any statements on the matter.

"It seems the information was floated by interested parties who supported General Athit's extension. Other unfounded rumours, potentially detrimental to the government, have been floated in the same manner in the past," he said.

The issue of General Athit's extension was first raised last August when several high-ranking military officers petitioned Mr Prem to renew the top military chief's tenure for an unprecedented 2 years, until 1987.

The traditionally powerful Army last November challenged Mr Prem's four-party coalition in a showdown over the government's decision to devalue the baht, the Thai currency, but later backed down.

CSO: 4200/673

THAILAND

REPORTAGE ON GRENADE EXPLOSIONS AT HOMES OF CHAT THAI OFFICIALS

Further Details on Explosions

BK190928 Bangkok BANGKOK WORLD in English 19 Mar 85 pp 1, 32

[Text] Hand grenades were thrown at the homes of Chat Thai Party Leader Praman Adireksan and Chat Thai's deputy spokesman Pol Capt Chaowarin Latthasaksiri early this morning in attacks which the party said were aimed at intimidating the opposition members.

Both attacks occurred within 5 minutes of each other and come only minutes after the dispersal of a massive rally by textile workers in front of Government House.

An opposition MP and son of Major General Praman, Pongphon Adireksan said, however, that the attack may be linked to the Chat Thai Party's attack on the government in a mock debate at Ramkhambaeng University last month.

The first grenade explosion came at 2:50 am [1950 GMT 18 Mar] when an unknown number of men lobbed a hand grenade into the compound of the house of the opposition party leader, causing a loud explosion.

Police investigators led by Deputy Metropolitan Commissioner Pol Lt-Gen Yongyut Intharaburan went to inspect the scene and found a hole about 30 centimeters wide and 15 centimeters deep in the front yard of General Praman's house. A bomb expert from the Police Quartermasters Division, Pol Capt Somwang Sawatdiphan, found fragments of an M 67 grenade. No safety pin was discovered in the area. The hole was about 20 meters from the fence. No one was injured but shrapnel had cut down some branches of trees and smashed glass windows in front of the house.

Police also found a handwritten note dropped outside the fence. The note said "Don't create disturbances or instigate things for political gain." Police suspected that the note was used for wrapping the grenade.

While police were busy clearing Major General Praman's residence, another hand grenade was reported to have been thrown at the house of deputy spokesman of Chat Thai Party, Pol Capt Chaowarin at Lat Phrao Soi 56 off Lat Phrao road at 2:55 am.

Bangkok North Commander, Maj Gen Sunthon Lohanan rushed to the scene and found a 30-centimeter hole on the fence. The fence was about 15 meters from the house. Police said two electric bulbs were broken and the shrapnel had also cut some branches off trees near the fence.

Pol Capt Chaowarin was in Rat Buri Province and only his wife Mrs Chariya and a servant were at the house. Both said they had been asleep at that time.

Police Chief Gen Narong Mahanon went to both Major General Praman and Chat Thai MP Pol Capt Chaowarin's residences to inspect the places this morning.

Major General Praman was seen strolling in front of the house with grim-face and reporters were not allowed to talk to him.

Pol Lt Gen Yongyut said he believed it was just a threat like an earlier incident in April 1981 when a hand grenade was lobbed into the compound of Major General Praman's house. He declined to say whether the incidents were the work of the same group of people or what their motive was. He said he had ordered police to increase their protection afforded to politicians.

General Narong also ordered Special Branch and Bang Su police to find out the culprits.

He declined to say whether there was any link between the incident and the textile workers' rally in front of the Government House, adding that the case was very complicated.

'Differing Opinions' Aired

BK191050 Bangkok BANGKOK WORLD in English 19 Mar 85 p 32

[Text] Chat Thai Party members and Cabinet ministers gave differing opinions on this morning's grenade attacks at the houses of opposition party leader Maj-Gen Praman Adireksan and Chat Thai MP Chaowarin Latthasaksiri.

Chat Thai Party Secretary-General Banhan Sinlapa-acha, when contacted by a WORLD reporter this morning, said he had not heard of the incidents and had asked the reporter to relate the story to him.

"The government has played a tough game," he commented after hearing the account of the grenade attacks.

Mr Banhan said that he had much to do with the forthcoming by-election in Nakhon Pathom Province because he heard that the government could not stand to lose the contest.

"I think I would not have time to go to the leader's house. I have to go to Nakhon Pathom. I shall probably call him by telephone," he said.

Interior Minister Sitthi Chirarot said that he had been informed of the incident at about 6 am. He said he had no idea what the motive of the incidents was and could not tell whether they were motivated by personal or political matters. "I have always insisted that conflicts should be solved through negotiations," he said without elaborating.

"It is the duty of the police to try to arrest the culprits. As far as I can remember, Major General Praman's house had been similarly attacked before," he noted. "The Interior Ministry has no magic ears or eyes to prevent every serious incident from occurring," he added.

Meanwhile, Chat Thai MP for Sara Buri Pongphon Adireksan, son of Major General Praman, said "I believe the attack must be politically motivated because there was a note left at the scene warning against any disruption or instigation." He said he strongly believed that the grenade attacks were carried by the government and were related to the verbal attacks against the government during a recent panel discussion by Chat Thai MPs at Ramkhamhaeng University.

Mr Pongphon recalled an incident in which Senator Anuson Sapmanu, a former secretary to Major General Praman, was assaulted recently. "These incidents indicate that the government has no answers to charges by opposition MPs," he said.

"These constitute a threat to democracy. They were more likely to be related to the discussion at Ramkhamhaeng rather than to by-elections," he noted.

"We, the Chat Thai Party, always play the game within limitations. What we can do at most is to make verbal attacks," he added.

Mr Pongphon said that a meeting of the party's executive committee would be held at Major General Praman's house tomorrow at about 6 pm to evaluate the results of the campaigns for the by-election. He also said that Major General Praman would lead a team of MPs to speak to the people of Nakhon Chaisi District of Nakhon Pathom today in a political rally.

Deputy Prime Minister Phichai Rattakun said he did not know what had caused the incidents and added that he did not believe that violence would help solve any problems.

"I believe it was the work of a third party because the government has repeatedly said that it never looks at opposition parties negatively."

"The government believes that what has been done by the opposition is in the line of duty," he noted.

CSO: 4200/672

THAILAND

DIFFERING VIEWS ON CALL FOR CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS

BK180939 Bangkok BANGKOK WORLD in English 18 Mar 85 p 1

[Text] A fresh call for constitutional amendments drew mixed reactions from major coalition partners in the government today.

The planned amendments include changing the present province-wide/team-candidate system to the multi-constituency/individual-candidate system; requiring the prime minister to be an elected MP; and giving the presidency of Parliament to the House speaker instead of the Senate speaker.

Deputy Prime Minister Sonthi Bunyachai of the Prachakon Thai Party said this morning that the timing was not right to talk about constitutional amendments now. "It would be more appropriate to revise the election law instead of talking about a constitutional amendment," Adm Sonthi said.

In a separate interview this morning, Deputy Prime Minister Phichai Rattakun of the Democrat Party admitted that several MPs preferred the old electoral system, but said the issue was "a minor point." "Whether the country is democratic or not doesn't depend on the electoral system," he said. "If we want to be more democratic, we should amend the constitution requiring the president of Parliament to be an MP," he said.

Phichai also said that a call for the prime minister to be an elected MP was in accordance with the principles of democracy.

He, however, stressed that his party had not played any part in the new attempt to amend the constitution.

House Speaker Uthai Phimchaichon said on Saturday that he would spearhead the attempt to amend the constitution.

Speaking to reporters this morning, Deputy Prime Minister Buntheng Thongsawat said people outside Parliament should also be given a chance to become prime minister.

CSO: 4200/672

THAILAND

PREM, SFRY'S PLANINC PROPOSE TOASTS AT DINNER

BK180957 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0000 GMT 18 Mar 85

[Text] Yesterday [17 March] evening, Prime Minister General Prem Tinsulanon hosted a dinner in honor of SFRY Prime Minister Milka Planinc and her husband, (Schlongko) Planinc, at Government House on the occasion of their official visit to Thailand. The dinner proceeded in an atmosphere of friendship and cordiality. At about 2100, General Prem proposed a toast to the SFRY prime minister and said:

[Begin recording] Thai-SFRY relations have developed satisfactorily. At the end of last year, the two countries held the first ministerial meeting, in Bangkok, demonstrating correct progress in bilateral economic cooperation. The two countries have similar views and want to mobilize efforts to strengthen bilateral economic relations in the interest of the people of our countries. We also have similar views regarding international economic issues. Thailand is pleased with Yugoslavia's determination and actions to preserve the interest of fellow developing countries. As for Thailand, it continues to join with the fellow ASEAN countries and other developing countries in proposing just appeals to developed countries to promote more cooperation based on equality within the framework of north-south relations.

Your Excellency, our discussions yesterday afternoon were very cordial and most beneficial and they confirmed our common principles and belief regarding international issues affecting peace and obstructing development in various regions of the world. Your assessment of the issues is based on principles and your strong actions have followed those principles. This fits the name of Yugoslavia as a fighter for principles. Thailand has also fought for principles and for what is right. We and the majority of the international community will adhere to the principle that the Vietnamese occupation of Cambodia is unacceptable. And, just like Yugoslavia, Thailand wants to uphold the principles of peaceful coexistence and respect for the right of people to live freely in their homeland. Thailand will try to search for political settlement of the Cambodian problem. It is also a goal of Thailand and other ASEAN countries to turn Southeast Asia into a zone of peace, freedom, and neutrality. I am confident that this desire of ASEAN will have the sincere support of Yugoslavia. [End recording]

SFRY Prime Minister Milka Planinc then proposed a toast to their majesties the king and queen and said:

[Begin recording in Serbo-Croatian fading into Thai translation] On the problem of Cambodia, Yugoslavia and Thailand share the same view in the search for a just solution which will make it possible for the Cambodian people to build their future on the foundations of independence and full sovereignty. Yugoslavia backs efforts of Thailand and the ASEAN countries to find a solution to the Cambodian problem on the basis of the UN resolution and the decisions of the Nonaligned Movement. Yugoslavia follows with attention Thailand's activities aimed at resolving international problems and eliminating foreign interference and use of force in the region in order to turn it into a zone of peace, independence, and neutrality. [End recording]

CSO: 4207/149

THAILAND

BRIEFS

ENVOYS PRESENT CREDENTIALS--The king on 4 March granted separate audience to four ambassadors to present their credentials at Chakri Throne Hall. The ambassadors presenting credentials were (Yitzhak Nawon), Israeli ambassador; Kim Choa-su, ROK ambassador; Helmuth Rueckriegel, FRG ambassador; and Antonios Vakis, Cyriot ambassador to Thailand with residence in New Delhi. [Summary] [Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1300 GMT 4 Mar 85]

RECRUIT OF MERCENARIES DENIED--Some unscrupulous persons have spread reports that the Burapha Force has accepted applications for people to fight in Cambodia for high salaries and other compensation. The Army Secretariat wishes to deny such reports as totally false. The Thai Armed Forces have no policy of launching aggression against Thailand's neighbors and, therefore, it is not necessary to recruit mercenaries or to draft people to fight in Cambodia or in other neighboring countries, unlike the current situation of the Vietnamese forces. As for the defense of the country's sovereignty and independence, the Thai Armed Forces, with the support of the Thai people throughout the country, have a sufficient number of soldiers on active duty, reservists, and personnel in other reserve capacities to repulse intruders. This is evident in the incidents of defending the country reported by the Army Secretariat regularly in the past. The public is hereby informed in order to prevent any misunderstanding. [Text] [Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1300 GMT 15 Mar 85]

YUGOSLAV PRIME MINISTER RECEIVED--His majesty the king today granted audiences at Chitlada Palace to the following persons: At 1605, His Excellency Prime Minister General Prem Tinsulanon led Milka Planinc, prime minister of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, to have an audience with his majesty the king on the occasion of her visit to Thailand as guest of the Thai Government. [Excerpts] [Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1300 GMT 16 Mar 85]

CSO: 4207/149

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

ARMY PAPER ON DISTRICT MILITARY FORTRESSES

BK201219 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1400 GMT 18 Mar 85

[Article by (Le Tan) carried in "recent issue" of QUAN DOI NHAN DAN:
"Dealing With the Building and Operation of Military Fortresses in
Northern Border Districts"]

[Text] Over the past 6 years since the victory over 600,000 Chinese aggressors in February 1979, although having to simultaneously overcome the aftermath of war and constantly cope with the enemy's multifaceted war of sabotage, the various military regions and local party committee and administrative echelons have concentrated efforts on consolidating border areas in many respects. The building of border districts into military fortresses with the aim of defending the fatherland's frontiers has begun to produce good results in the struggle against the enemy's multifaceted war of sabotage. In the past almost a year, the Beijing expansionists and hegemonists have continuously escalated war activities, conducting shelling attacks and sending troops to nibble at and occupy many areas in our country's northern border region, and perpetrated new crimes against our people of various nationalities. Our people's armed forces on the northern border have, together with the people, upheld vigilance; maintained a high level of combat readiness; fought valiantly, stalwartly, and resourcefully; and duly punished the enemy. Wherever fighting broke out, besides the local and border defense forces, elements of the militia and self-defense forces would participate in combat and destroy the enemy.

The militia and self-defense forces in many localities have supported combat satisfactorily. Steps have been taken to organize passive defense against enemy attacks in order to protect the people's lives and property and safeguard state property, thereby reducing the losses caused by the enemy. Districts from nearby and the rear have taken turns to send human and material resources to the frontline in support of combat, thus contributing to defeating the enemy's war escalation acts and satisfactorily fulfilling the task of firmly defending the fatherland's frontiers.

One of the pressing issues that are being raised is that we must strive to consolidate and build firm and strong political bases, first of all in key fighting areas and in localities situated close to areas that are

or may be under enemy's landgrabbing attack. Past experience shows that in those localities where basic party units are firmly consolidated and key cadres persistently remain steadfast, combat and production activities of the militia and self-defense forces and of the people, cadres, workers, and state employees will be maintained, even under fierce fighting conditions. Therefore, special attention must be given to consolidating basic party units and administrative bodies and, particularly, to strengthening the contingent of key cadres at various establishments.

Persistent efforts must be made to educate the masses so as to make the people of various nationalities clearly distinguish between friends and foes and to promptly foil all of the enemy's schemes and acts aimed at sowing division among the various nationalities, inciting rebellions, and disrupting security. Good results can only be achieved in making the masses fully realize the enemy's schemes and acts and in discovering and smashing its psychological warfare maneuvers if we consolidate the various mass organizations, satisfactorily carry out the policy of solidarity among the various nationalities and between the army and people, and combine the consolidation and strengthening of political bases with efforts to accelerate the process of socialist transformation and socialist construction with the aim of gradually improving the cultural and material living conditions of people of various nationalities.

It is necessary to adapt the fighting methods, organization, and deployment of the local armed forces and the border defense forces to the characteristics and requirements of combat for local defense. This is a very important factor for improving the quality and combat efficiency of district military fortresses. To understand the party's military line and the fighting methods employed by the local armed forces and the border defense forces at border district military fortresses, we must be thoroughly familiar with the concept of offensive based on localized combat that reflects close coordination between fighting on hills and fighting in hamlets, villages, state farms, and state forests and between the establishment of blocking positions and the launching of mobile attacks on the enemy, and that emphasizes the coordinated use of the various armed forces in accordance with a unified defense plan for each area of operation. By employing such fighting methods, we will be able to fully develop our fundamental strong points politically and spiritually; make full use of all types of weapons available, including those manufactured by ourselves; take full advantage of the rugged jungle and mountain terrains; aggravate the enemy's weaknesses concerning fighting spirit, transportation, and supply; and so forth.

Building bases for all levels--from district down to cluster of mutually supporting combat positions, village, state farm, and state forest--constitutes one of the crucial conditions for ensuring that the armed forces and people in the district will hold fast to their battle stations and maintain production under all circumstances. Every base and rear base must have a defense plan with local armed forces clearly assigned to battle stations, build the necessary fortifications to ensure combat

and protect leadership and command organs as well as the people and the armed forces, and maintain grain and food reserves, a medical organization, and so forth.

Civil defense is one of the important aspects of district military fortresses. It involves the organization of passive defense to protect the people's lives and property as well as state property against enemy attacks with the aim of minimizing the losses caused by the enemy and supporting combat and production activities when fighting breaks out. On the basis of perfecting the civil defense plan at every level, it is necessary to improve the system of observation, communications, and alarm against enemy attacks; build adequate fortifications to protect people as well as machinery and equipment; make satisfactory preparations for the evacuation and dispersal of noncombat people when fighting breaks out; and consolidate the various teams and units whose task is to overcome the aftermath of fighting.

Along with carrying out the tasks mentioned above, it is necessary to familiarize the people with the knowledge of passive defense during enemy attacks and to guide them in carrying out militarization to different degrees in accordance with the characteristics of each locality, first of all in those villages adjacent to enemy-held areas and those establishments and industrial centers situated close to the scene of fighting.

Another necessary task that must be carried out is to perfect the network of shelters in every establishment, along communications lines, at production sites, and at public places. Every citizen must be guaranteed safe shelter at home, on the road, at their place of work, at schools, and in nursery centers. For industrial centers, worksites, and state forests, important pieces of machinery and equipment must be accorded adequate protection.

Based on the basic combat and defense plans and on the economic plan of the district, continued study must be made to combine economic construction with the development of a local people's war posture and to prepare for all aspects of local logistic support in the district--from the development of agriculture, forestry, communications, postal services, and so forth to the organization of health services and the training of ethnic minority cadres. All of these issues must be incorporated into provincial and district plans on an annual and periodical basis.

Perfecting the mechanism of leadership by the party, mastery by the people, and management by the state is a decisive factor for the border districts to successfully carry out the tasks of standing combat ready, fighting, and performing production work in the coming period. The building of district military fortresses must be linked all the more closely with the building of districts and the consolidation of the district level in the border areas; and this is one of the key tasks of the local party organizations. It is necessary to strengthen the system and pattern for leadership over military work, especially over combat readiness and combat, by party committee echelons; strictly carry out the system of period inspection and

issuance of party directives and resolutions on military work and the system of preparing military situation reports.

To meet the requirements of tasks in the new situation military organs of border districts and cities must be urgently consolidated so that they will be fully capable of assisting party committee echelons in satisfactorily directing and guiding the building and operation of military fortresses and in motivating the entire people to stand ready for combat and defeat all of the enemy's schemes under all circumstances. On the other hand, the provincial military command must fully develop its responsibility by maintaining a close watch over key localities; promptly reviewing and disseminating experiences, especially those concerning combat and the organization of passive defense; and guide and create conditions for district military organs to fully discharge their functions.

CSO: 4209/300

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

NHAN DAN HAILS MONGOLIAN PEOPLE'S ACHIEVEMENTS

OW190826 Hanoi VNA in English 0659 GMT 19 Mar 85

[All quotation marks as received]

[Text] Hanoi, 19 Mar (VNA)--Welcoming Mongolian Foreign Minister Mangalyn Dugersuren who arrives here today for an official visit NHAN DAN today highlights the all-round and great achievements of the Mongolian people in their socialist construction.

The paper says: "Under the leadership of the People's Revolutionary Party headed by General Secretary Jambyn Batmonh, the fraternal Mongolian people are striving to fulfill the 7th Five-Year Plan for economic development (1981-1985) and the resolutions of the 18th party congress.

From a backward country depending solely on stock-breeding, the Mongolian People's Republic today has become a socialist country with developed agriculture and industry, advanced culture and education, and strong defense capabilities."

While endeavouring in socialist construction," NHAN DAN adds, "the Mongolian people have always upheld the banner of proletarian internationalism, and made big contributions to promoting the fraternal solidarity in the socialist community, supported the struggle of nations for peace, national independence and social progress. The MPR's proposal to turn Asia into a region of peace and friendship is welcomed by public opinion in the region and throughout the world."

The paper continues: "We rejoice to see that the friendship and militant solidarity between the parties, governments and peoples of Vietnam and Mongolia have constantly consolidated and developed the treaty of friendship and cooperation signed on 3 December 1979 and the Mongolia visit of president of the state council, Truong Chinh, last July are clear illustrations of the fine relationship between the two nations."

NHAN DAN adds: "In our patriotic war against the U.S. imperialists in the past as well as in our present efforts in national construction and defense, the fraternal Mongolian people have always given us their warm feelings and valuable assistance. Mongolia has also warmly welcomed the goodwill proposals of the three Indochinese countries aimed at turning Southeast Asia into a region of peace, stability, cooperation and friendship."

CSO: 4200/656

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

PHAM VAN DONG DENOUNCES RACIAL DISCRIMINATION

OW201724 Hanoi VNA in English 1704 GMT 20 Mar 85

[Text] Hanoi, 20 Mar (VNA)--Chairman of the Council of Ministers Pham Van Dong today extended his warm greetings to Javier Perez de Cuellar, UN secretary-general, and Alhaji Y.M. Sule, chairman of the special committee against apartheid, on the International Day for the Elimination of Racial Discrimination (IDERD), 21 March.

The message said: "Over the past decades, the racial South African regime has persisted in its cruel apartheid policy of suppressing all struggles for peace and democracy at home while illegally occupying Namibia and grossly violating its neighbours' sovereignties, and territories, thus posing a dangerous threat to peace and stability in the region."

The Vietnamese leader strongly denounced the imperialists and international reactionary forces, especially the U.S., for lending a hand to the South African apartheid regime.

"The people and the government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam strongly denounce and condemn the South African administration's apartheid policy and demand that the UN Security Council take effective measures against racism and the apartheid and that all the imperialist and international reactionary forces put an immediate end to their support for this regime."

"The people and government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam resolutely support the South African People's African National Congress-led liberation struggle for eliminating the South African racist regime and regaining the basic human rights. We are convinced that the South African people's just struggle, in spite of many difficulties and hardships, will certainly win."

CSO: 4200/670

8 April 1985

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

NHAN DAN ARTICLE PRAISES LIBYAN FRIENDSHIP

OW150837 Hanoi VNA in English 0732 GMT 15 Mar 85

[Text] Hanoi VNA March 15 -- Nhan Dan paper today notes that the friendship and cooperation between Vietnam and the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya is of long date and is developing more and more fruitfully.

In an article marking the 10th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between Vietnam and Libya at ambassadorial level, the paper says that was an important event which has contributed to furthering the relations and cooperation between the two countries.

"Reality over the past ten years", the paper says, "proves that the friendship and multilateral cooperation between the two countries have constantly been strengthened. Vietnam recognized the Libyan Government a few days after the inception of an independent Libya State. Many high-level Vietnamese state delegations have paid friendly visits to Libya".

"Right from its beginnings", Nhan Dan continues, "the independent Libyan state has pursued a foreign policy of non-alignment, upheld the anti-colonialist, anti-imperialist and anti-racist banner, supported the struggle of nations for national independence and promoted the friendship and cooperation with the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries.

"Libya has severely condemned the pol pot genocidal regime and recognized the People's Republic of Kampuchea headed by President Heng Samrin. On many occasions, Libya has supported the peace initiatives of the three Indochinese countries aimed at accelerating the trend of dialogue among the Southeast Asian countries and the making of Southeast Asia a region of peace, stability and cooperation.

Chairman of the revolutionary command council Colonel M.A. Al-Qadhdhafi has said:

"Although we are far from each other, we are very close together in our hearts. The Vietnamese People's victory has encouraged Libya and other nations to resolutely stand up against the U.S. imperialists. If the United States does not give up its policy of aggression against Libya, Libya may become a second Vietnam. We know very well who are threatening the security and independence

of the Vietnamese, Lao and Kampuchean peoples. We completely stand beside the Vietnamese people. That is our responsibility".

Nhan Dan concludes:

"On this occasion, the Vietnamese people express their sincere gratitude to the fraternal Libya Government and people for their fine sentiments and precious support. May the friendship and multi-faceted cooperation between our two countries constantly develop in the interests of the two peoples and of peace, national independence and social progress in the world".

8507

CSO: 4200/641

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

VAN TIEN DUNG GREET'S MPR'S YONDON ON ARMY DAY

OW161737 Hanoi VNA in English 1601 GMT 16 Mar 85

[Text] Hanoi VNA March 16 -- Vietnamese Defense Minister General Van Tien Dung has extended his warmest greetings to his mongolian counterpart, Jamsrangiyon Yondon on the 64th Mongolian army day.

General Van Tien Dung said in his message:

"Over the past years, the Mongolian People's Army, under the leadership of the Mongolian People's revolutionary party, has developed step by step and has, together with the entire people, firmly defended Mongolia's socialist construction, thus contributing to the maintenance of peace in Asia and the world as a whole.

"We note with joy that the friendship, the militant solidarity and the fraternal cooperation between our two peoples and two armies have been increasingly strengthened and developed".

Minister Van Tien Dung sincerely thanked the Mongolian people and army for their valuable support and assistance to the Vietnamese people and army in the past as well as at present.

He wished the Mongolian people and army still greater achievements in national construction and defense.

8651

CSO: 4200/641

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

BULGARIA'S ZHIVKOV RECEIVES VFF PRESIDENT

OW161743 Hanoi VNA in English 1558 GMT 16 Mar 85

[Text] Hanoi VNA March 16 -- Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the Bulgarian communist party Central Committee and president of the state council of Bulgaria, yesterday received in Sofia Huynh Tan Phat, Vice-chairman of the Vietnamese state council and president of the presidium of the Vietnam fatherland front (VFF) Central Committee and head of a VFF delegation now on a visit to Bulgaria.

Both the hosts and the guests highly appreciated the development in all fields of the relations between Bulgaria and Vietnam.

President Huynh Tan Phat expressed gratitude toward Bulgaria for its solidarity with and support for the Vietnamese people as well as other Indochinese peoples in their struggle against imperialism and other reactionary forces.

P. Kubadinski, political bureau member of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the national council of the Bulgarian fatherland front, also had cordial talks with the Vietnamese guests.

8652
CSO: 4200/641

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS , TRADE AND AID

TRUONG CHINH GREETES SYRIA'S AL-ASAD ON ELECTION

BK121727 Hanoi VNA in English 1546 GMT 12 Mar 85

[Text] Hanoi VNA March 12 -- President of the State Council Truong Chinh today extended war congratulations to Hafiz al-Asad on his election as president of the Syrian Arab Republic.

His congratulatory message wishes the Syrian people, under the leadership of the Syrian Arab Ba'ath Socialist Party, the Syrian Government and President Hafiz al-Asad, many new achievements in consolidating national independence and making Syria a prosperous country, thus actively contributing to the struggle of the Arab people and other nations over the world for peace, national independence, democracy and social progresses.

May the friendship and militant solidarity between our two countries further consolidate and develop, the message says.

1867

CSO: 4200/641

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

LE KHAC VISITS GDR, MEETS HONECKER 7-14 March

OW161725 Hanoi VNA in English 1607 GMT 16 Mar 85

[Text] Hanoi VNA March 16 -- Le Khac, member of the communist party of Vietnam Central Committee and Minister of Foreign Trade paid a week-long visit from March 7-14 to the G.D.R. and attended the opening ceremony of the 1985 Leipzig spring fair.

On March 10, Le Khac warmly welcomed E. Honecker, general secretary of the Central Committee of the socialist unity party of Germany and resident of the state council and other G.D.R. officials to Vietnam's pavilion at the fair.

Minister Le Khac visited pavilions of the Soviet Union, the G.D.R., Cuba, Nicaragua, the P.L.O. and India.

While there, Le Khac met with G.D.R. Vice chairman of the council of ministers G. Weiss and Foreign Trade Minister H. Soelle to discuss measures to promote the cooperative relations and trade between Vietnam and the G.D.R. in the years to come.

8649

CSO: 4200/641

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

UNESCO DIRECTOR GENERAL RECEIVES CU HUY CAN

OW161035 Hanoi VNA in English 0823 GMT 16 Mar 85

[Text] Hanoi VNA March 15 - A.M.M'bow, Director General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, received in Paris on Tuesday visiting Vietnamese Minister Cu Huy Can, President of the Vietnam UNESCO Committee, and Le phuong, Vietnamese Ambassador to UNESCO.

Minister Cu Huy can handed a letter of Vietnamese Chairman of the Council of Ministers Pham Van Dong to Director General A.M.M'bow.

The UNESCO official expressed his profound gratitude to the Vietnamese Government for its untiring activities in this important international organization as well as for its contributions to UNESCO's progress. He also thanked Vietnam for its strong support for the organization's major progressive programs.

The UNESCO Director General said despite the U.S. withdrawal, UNESCO still exists and continues its work.

On this occasion the two sides exchanged views on the development of the cooperation programs between Vietnam and UNESCO and on the preparations for UNESCO's 23rd general meeting to be held in Fosa.

8627

CSO: 4200/641

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

SOVIET REPUBLIC GROUP VISITS VUNG TAO-CON DAO

OW171632 Hanoi VNA in English 1602 GMT 17 Mar 85

[Text] Hanoi VNA March 17 -- A delegation of the Baku Party Committee of the communist party of the Azerbaydzhan Soviet Socialist Republic led by its secretary A.N. Arbakov today concluded a week-long visit to the Vung Tao-con Dao special zone to the east of Ho Chi Minh city with which Baku has twinning relationship.

The Soviet guests visited the joint Vietnam-USSR oil prospecting and drilling enterprise, the installation of an oil derrick, the condao state-run fishing enterprise, and other places.

They conferred with a delegation of the Party Committee of the Vung Tau-con Dao special zone. The two sides discussed measures to promote cooperation and friendship between the two twinning cities.

On this occasion, the party committee and people's committee of Vung Tau-con Dao decided to name one of its main streets and a hotel after Baku.

8710

CSO: 4200/641

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

HONECKER VISITS SRV PAVILION AT LEIPZIG FAIR

BK131715 Hanoi VNA in English 1531 GMT 12 Mar 85

[Text] Hanoi VNA March 12 -- On the opening day of the Leipzig spring fair on March 10, Erich Honecker, general secretary of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany Central Committee and chairman of the Council of State of the German Democratic Republic, and other leaders of the GDR, visited the Vietnam pavilion. They were shown around the pavilion by Le Khac, member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee and minister of foreign trade; Tran Hoai Nam, Vietnamese ambassador to the GDR, and Do Hoang Phu, commercial counsellor at the embassy.

Vietnam has brought to the fair a wide range of consumer and artcraft articles such as porcelain, silverware, woodcarving, lacquer, rattanware, and textiles, etc.

1849

CSO: 4200/641

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

SRV GROUP AWARDS MEDAL TO JAPANESE AMITY GROUP

OW171639 Hanoi VNA in English 1545 GMT 17 Mar 85

[Text] Hanoi VNA March 17 -- Empowered by the Vietnamese Council of State, Nguyen Manh Cam, Deputy Minister of Foreign Trade and Vice President of the Vietnam-Japan friendship association at a meeting in Tokyo today presented the friendship medal on 10 Japanese and eight chapters of the Japan-Vietnam friendship association (JVFA). The award was made in acknowledgement of their active contributions to the Japanese people's movement to support and assist the Vietnamese people's struggle for independence and freedom and efforts in national construction.

The meeting was organized by the JVFA to commemorate its 30th founding anniversary.

Present at the meeting were representatives of nearly 50 Japanese mass organizations and political parties including the Communist Party of Japan (CPJ) and the Socialist Party, Trade Companies and many Japanese friends of Vietnam.

Nguyen Van Nhuan, Vietnamese charge d'affaires a.i. to Japan and other Vietnamese officials on mission in Tokyo also attended.

Speaking at the meeting, President of the Host Association, Prof, Kandatsu Kamoto, and Deputy Minister Nguyen Manh Cam valued highly the diversified activities of the Japan-Vietnam friendship association over the past 30 years in support of the Vietnamese People's anti-U.S. resistance in the past and their present efforts in national construction and defense. They both expressed the common wish to better contribute to consolidating and broadening the friendship and militant solidarity between the two peoples.

8711
CSO: 4200/641

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

BRIEFS

LE DUAN TRI AN VISIT--Le Duan, general secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee, recently paid a visit to the construction site of the Tri An hydroelectric station, one of the biggest hydroelectric projects in Vietnam, in Dong Nai, 40 km east of Ho Chi Minh City. Le Duan inspected various sections of the station as workers were working actively. In his address to the gathered workers, Le Duan hailed the achievements scored by workers and engineers during the past 2 years since the beginning of the construction of this station. The construction project is being accelerated to concrete the main dam on 30 April to mark the 10th anniversary of the liberation of southern Vietnam. When completed, the Tri An hydropower station can generate 420,000 kw of electricity, thus helping the industrialization and agriculture in the Mekong delta areas of southern Vietnam. [Text] [Hanoi International Service in Thai 1130 GMT 22 Mar 85]

PORTUGUESE CP DELEGATION ARRIVES 11 March--A delegation of the communist party of Portugal led by Octavio Pato, political commission member and secretary of the party Central Committee, arrived here this morning for a friendship visit at the invitation of the Communist party of Vietnam Central Committee. The delegation includes Domingos Lopes, alternate member of the party Central Committee. It was welcomed by Vo Chi Cong, Political Bureau member and secretary of the C.P.V. Central Committee; Vu Quang, member of the party C.C. and head of its International Department; Le Van Luong, member of the party Central Committee and secretary of the Hanoi party committee, Nguyen Thi Dinh, member of the party Central Committee; and others. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 0759 GMT 11 Mar 85] 8054

MPR FOREIGN MINISTER TO VISIT 'IN NEAR FUTURE'--Mongolian Minister for Foreign Affairs (Mangalyn Dugersuren) will pay an official friendship visit to Vietnam in the near future. The visit will be made at the invitation of the Vietnamese Government. [Text] [Hanoi International Service in English 1000 GMT 16 Mar 85] 1681

MPR FOREIGN MINISTER TO VISIT VIETNAM 'SOON'--Our Foreign Ministry has just issued the following announcement. At the SRV Government's invitation, Comrade Mangalyn Dugersuren, member of the MPRP Central Committee and MPR Minister of Foreign Affairs, will soon make an official visit to our country. [Text] [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 16 Mar 85] 1151

WFTU'S METAL UNION CONFERENCE--The conference of the Standing Committee of the International Metal Union attached to the WFTU will be held in Hanoi on 20 and 21 March. This is a regular conference of the International Metal Union's leaders to be held for the first time in Vietnam. The conference will discuss tasks on accelerating solidarity and other struggles of metal sector workers throughout the world, especially the Southeast Asian region, to oppose policies of the capitalist groups and companies of the superpowers. [Text] [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 19 Mar 85]

GDR EDUCATION DELEGATION VISITS--Hanoi VNA March 12--A delegation of the GDR Ministry of Higher, Technical and Professional Education led by Vice Minister Prof Dr Engel has visited Vietnam at the invitation of the Vietnamese ministry of Secondary Vocational and Higher Education. While here, the delegation had working sessions with leading officials of the host ministry. The two sides reviewed the development of cooperation between the two ministries over the past years and worked out a plan for the enhancement of bilateral relations for the 1986-90 period. The GDR guests paid a floral tribute at the Ho Chi Minh Mausoleum and visited several universities and colleges in Hanoi and Ho Chi Minh City. Nguyen Dinh Tu, minister of secondary vocational and higher education, cordially received and worked with the delegation. [Text] [Hanoi VNA English 1543 GMT 12 Mar 85 BK]

SWEDISH MEDICAL AID--The Swedish Government has sent medical equipment to Vietnam to help restore health establishments destroyed by the Chinese aggression in the six northern border provinces. This assistance includes 120 tonnes of complete equipment for a 200-bed polyclinique in Lang Son Province and a 300-bed polyclinique in Cao Bang Province. The rest is sufficient for refurbishing 150 village health stations. [Text] [Hanoi International Service in English 1000 GMT 13 Mar 85 BK] 1979

HANOI MEETING MARKS TIES ANNIVERSARY WITH LIBYA--A cordial get-together in honour of the 10th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between Vietnam and Libya was held here this morning by Vietnam's committee for solidarity and friendship with other peoples and Afro-Asian people's solidarity committee. Present were Trinh Ngoc Thai, Secretary-General of the Committee for Solidarity and Friendship with other peoples; Pham Khac Quang, Presidium Member of the Afro-Asian people's Solidarity Committee; representatives of the foreign ministry, the international department of the communist party Central Committee; and others. Also present were staff members of the people's bureau for foreign liaison of the socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya here. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 1627 GMT 14 Mar 85] 8437

INDIAN AMBASSADOR--Hanoi, 18 Mar (VNA)--Chairman of the Council of Ministers Pham Van Dong today received Indian ambassador to Vietnam Pushkar Johari. The Vietnamese chairman cordially talked with the Indian ambassador. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 1737 GMT 18 Mar 85]

PHAM VAN DONG RECEIVES MPR AMBASSADOR--Gelegiyu Adiyaa, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Mongolian People's Republic to Vietnam, today paid a courtesy visit to Chairman of the Council of Ministers Pham Van Dong. Chairman Pham Van Dong had a cordial talk with the Mongolian diplomat. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 0816 GMT 16 Mar 85] 8618

NEW ANGOLAN COUNTERPART GREETED --Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach today sent a message of congratulations to Afonso Van-Dunem (Mbinda) [name as received] on his appointment as foreign minister of the People's Republic of Angola. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 1545 GMT 12 Mar 85]

CSO: 4200/641

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

SOCIALIST PARTY CENTRAL COMMITTEE SESSION ENDS

OW161746 Hanoi VNA in English 1610 GMT 16 Mar 85

[Text] Hanoi VNA March 16 -- The 10th enlarged session of the Vietnam socialist party Central Committee (the fourth congress) ended here today after four days' setting to review its activities in 1984 and work out orientations for the coming period.

The meeting, chaired by Nguyen Xien and Hoang Minh Giam, respectively general secretary and deputy general secretary of the Party C.C., heard reports on the results of the 3rd conference of the Vietnam fatherland front Central Committee held in Ho Chi Minh city from Feb. 21-23, and on the socialist party's duties.

The participants fully realized the present situation and tasks as mentioned in the resolutions of the 6th and 7th plenums of the communist party of Vietnam Central Committee (5th congress) as well as the resolution adopted by the recent conference of the Vietnam fatherland front central committee.

They strongly condemned the Beijing expansionists for intensifying armed provocations against Vietnam along the common border, and recommend the people and army in the northern border provinces for their recent victories over Chinese aggressors. They also acclaimed the Kampuchean people and army's victory over the Khmer reactionary forces along the Kampuchean-Thai border.

8653
CSO: 4200/641

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

NHAN DAN Marks 40th Victory Anniversary

OW150845 Hanoi VNA in English 0709 GMT 15 Mar 85

[Text] Hanoi VNA March 15 -- After the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Indochina issued the instruction entitled "the Japanese-French shoot-out and our action" the Vietnamese people embarked on pre-insurrection preparations in the spirit of 'one day equal to twenty years,' said Thép Moi, a noted journalist in a recent article for the daily Nhan Dan in celebration of the 40th anniversary of the victory over fascism.

The article said:

"To understand the events in Vietnam in March 1945, it is indispensable to recall the 'double-yoke' state of our people throughout the second world war. It was not accidental that MacArthur, the then Commander-in-chief of the U.S. Armed Forces in the Pacific, described Indochina as 'the key to Southeast Asia'. Occupation of Indochina was the first phase of the Japanese fascists' great East Asia" plan after they had invaded China. In 1940, after France's defeat, Japan as a power of the axis forced the Vichy Government to sign a series of treaties surrendering Indochina to Japan in exchange of the latter's promise to allow France to continue its colonial rule over the three Indochinese peoples.

Documents of the Office of Strategic Studies (OSS) -- the U.S. Strategic Intelligence Service during world war 2 and the predecessor of the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) -- show that Japan had conceived its Indochina program very early by 1937, Japan had opened many trade missions in Hanoi, which later were incorporated into the Indochinese corporation of commerce and industry which had large shares in the bank of Indochina and cooperated closely with the French capitalists in Indochina. Through this network, Japan had access to very crucial information about Vietnam's geographical and geological conditions, acquired priority in the use of the ports and railways and seized control of the river and coastal routes in short, Japan had militarily and economically laid its hands on its enemy's throat.

Japan's naval and ground forces in Indochina had an intelligence network disguised as the Tai Nan Koshi commercial firm headed by Matsushita which handled both military intelligence activities, such as recruiting local operatives and building local bases, and economic intelligence on strategic materials.

Politically, the bunke kaikan cultural mission and the kempetai military police organization were effective instruments.

A year after their entering into Indochina the Japanese fascists launched the pacific war, attacking Pearl Harbour, dealing a deadly blow at the U.S. pacific fleet. From their military bases and airfields in Southern Indochina, they assaulted the British pacific fleet, and occupied the Malaysian Peninsula and Singapore, from which they broadened their occupation to Burma and Indone-sia.

The communist party of Indochina was the target of a most fierce oppression and terror by the enemy. However, barely two weeks after the Pearl Harbour battle which promised more resounding successes for the fascists, the standing committee of the party central committee issued a communique entitled "the pacific war and the urgent tasks of the party". The communique made it clear that by "launching the pacific war, Japan is committing a suicidal act". It also pointed out that Japan's policy of feeding war on war would lead to the most rabid plunder of the people in the occupied territories. The party called for opposition to the drafting of soldiers and coolies and the confiscation of the people's rice and property, for strengthening the "national salvation self-defense" groups and guerrilla teams and armed units in Bac Son and in Cochinchina (South Vietnam) and for stepping preparations for a general insurrection to seize power when the opportunity came.

Also according to an O.S.S. document, at 6 a.m. and 8 p.m. on March 9, 1945 Japanese Ambassador Mashumoto and Japanese Consul Kono met with French Governor General of Indochina Jean Decoux in Saigon, demanding the assurance that the French military force be placed under the command of the Japanese army, and that the French side would not stab the Japanese in the back when the allied forces entered Indochina.

Documents of the Hanoi committee for research on the party's history say that at that time the standing committee of the party Central Committee was then based in a safe area on the fringes of the capital city from two inner sources of information the party knew that the Japanese-French contradictions had reached the exploding point. Truong Chinh, then General Secretary of the party Central Committee, convened at once a conference of the party Central Committee. First held in Dong Ky village and then moved to Dinh Bang village, about 15 km north of Hanoi, the meeting proceeded in the rumble of gunfire of the coup d'etat in downtown Hanoi.

At 22:00 hours on March 9, after Decoux asked the Japanese for more time to reply to their ultimatum, Japanese General Suchihashi, Commander of the 38th division in charge of the occupation army in Indochina, ordered his troops to go into action. Decoux was placed under house arrest in Saigon, and two other French Generals, Mordan and Aymeur, were arrested in Hanoi. In one night, they Japanese put out of action the whole French army which had been put in full combat alert.

As the Dinh Bang conference began, the participants had been informed of the Japanese-French shoot-out by on-the-spot observers in Hanoi and Dap Cau

(north of Hanoi) and the reaction of the population of different walks of life. But not until 2 a.m. on March 10 did the headquarters of the Japanese Emperor issue a communique on the coup d'etat, and a communique of the Japanese war cabinet issued at 9 a.m. the same day said: "as soon as Indochina expresses its will to become an independent nation, the government of Japan is ready to help it achieve a genuine racial independence on the basis of the principles of the joint statement of the great East Asia".

The Dinh Bang conference, on receiving fuller information assessed that the coup had sparked off a profound political crisis and made the conditions for a general insurrection mature. It pointed to the different circumstances insurrection could be carried out. It also decided to concentrate force of attack on the main enemy, namely the Japanese fascists, put up the slogan "set up the revolutionary administration of the Indochinese peoples", and adopted the timely and clear-sighted policy of "launching a vigorous revolutionary tide against the Japanese fascists for national salvation as the prerequisite for a general insurrection". The conference decided to immediately change the forms of propaganda and encourage the masses to join in revolutionary activities.

The March 12, 1945 instruction of the Dinh Bang conference reached Hanoi when Hanoi students and young people were observing ceremonies in commemoration of the Trung sisters with a stirring 50,000-strong demonstration. It was a real guidelines for the mass action.

At that time, Vietnam was in the grips of a terrible famine which could be seen daily on Hanoi streets. Everyday, hungerstricken peasants streamed into the city from surrounding ricegrowing areas as if to denounce the fascists' crimes. Each morning Hanoi's pavements, lawns, parks and air-raid shelters around the Hoan Kiem Lake were strewn with dead bodies. Crowds of hungry people rushed towards escorted Japanese rice trucks in front of the Ba Kieu Temple near the Hoan Kiem Lake.

At that very juncture, the party issued a call for "storming the rice stores to save ourselves from famine" and made it the main slogan in the anti-japanese fascist movement for national salvation. The policy of the party met the burning aspiration of the masses and it immediately fanned up an unprecedented revolutionary movement. In a short period of time, this miraculous slogan rallied people of all walks of life in the largest political struggle ever seen in the country, drawing in even those who had until then declared their "non-participation in politics".

8520
CSO: 4200/641

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

EDITORIAL ON MANAGERIAL EFFICIENCY OF STATE-RUN ECONOMIC UNITS

BK220357 Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 20 Feb 85 pp 1, 4

["Enhancing the Managerial Efficiency of State-run Economic Units"]

[Text] With the implementation of the party Central Committee's various resolutions, especially the sixth and seventh resolutions on the improvement of the management system and the shifting from managerial methods based on subsidization to economic accounting and socialist business, industrial production has begun to change for the better. Through such operations as collecting state revenues and delivering income and capital depreciation amortizations to the state budget, many state-run economic units of the various sectors of the light, food, and chemical industries and of the postal service and domestic and foreign trade at the central and local levels have clearly revealed their dynamism and creativity as primary installations in the self-government of capital and the use of planning as a central task to exploit satisfactorily the four resources and turn out much material wealth for the society. More and more units have run their business efficiently, such as some primary installations that produce wine, beer, cigarettes, canned fruit, textiles, light bulbs, vacuum bottles, and industrial consumer goods.

Managerial efficiency under the new system has been gradually manifested but progress is not uniform. In a certain number of primary production units, corporations, and general corporations, shortcomings and difficulties are still noted. Products are turned out inconsistently, production and consumption have not been linked together, accounting does not follow the prescribed regulations and production costs are high while the quality of products is poor. Noteworthy is that financial discipline is neglected, the results of investment are still low, and many material norms are inappropriate. These weaknesses have not only limited social production results but have also reduced budgetary revenues.

There are 12,000 state-run economic units at the central and local levels in our country. These units, in which the state has invested considerable amounts of materials and capital, are the main sources of capital accumulation for the budget. They must work with profits. Since it is economic accounting, after factories have received the initial capital in the

forms of fixed and liquid assets from the state, they are dutybound to ensure that in the course of production, this capital will not be reduced but must become increasingly larger to meet the requirements of recycling production for expansion.

On the basis of the available assets and materials, if we want profitable business, the primary question is for every factory to quickly apply the new management system, rationally rearrange production, make in-depth use of all equipment, effectively calculate the result of every cent of the invested money, and constantly increase labor productivity and product quality. The reduction of production costs and the economical use of circulation and management expenses are also significant targets. As an immediate step, it is necessary to gradually account for all the required expenses for production and include them in the production costs, accelerate the struggle to increase production costs, accelerate the struggle to increase productivity, quality and effectiveness and, at the same time, overcome negativism and loose management. The managerial efficiency of each production and business unit is manifested primarily by its rapid increase in labor productivity on the basis of correctly applying various policies and systems of economic management and of making many contributions to the state budget. The resolution of the Council of Ministers on improving the management of state-run industries should be implemented scrupulously from the central to the grass-roots levels. The stipulations in the resolution should be specified by various sectors in their directives providing effective guidance. Outdated policies and systems should be promptly amended and changed.

Economic accounting is the method of socialist management to be strictly applied to all primary production and business units. It must be implemented on the basis of economic and technical norms of a binding nature. Each sector and each factory must reexamine and recalculate the system of norms being used, detect the causes of excessive losses, and take remedial action in line with the various management policies and other economic leverages. The economic norms must be specific for each type of commodities, each group of products, and each industrial process of products because they constitute the basis on which to do the accounting, assess the management ability of cadres, and struggle against the errors of accounting along with the market institutions. Satisfactorily establishing economic norms on the basis of stabilized projects of commodities constitutes an important scope for administering production and firmly maintaining labor discipline in each sector and each primary unit.

It is very necessary to regularly control and analyze the economic operations of each production and business unit. A timely, correct, and scrupulous analysis of economic operations will help primary units see clearly the advantages and shortcomings in managing and guiding production; detect potential and capability in each person, each task, and each component; and effectively organize, mobilize, exploit, and use all facilities to produce more wealth for society. At the same time, it will also give higher profits.

For the sake of developing production and in the interests of the entire society and the workers' life, each state-run economic unit at the central and local levels must set good examples in production, renovate the management system, and work with profits.

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

PHAM VAN DONG REAFFIRMS SUPPORT FOR UNESCO

OW161029 Hanoi VNA in English 0817 GMT 16 Mar 85

[Text] Hanoi VNA March 15 -- "The U.S. withdrawal from the UNESCO as well as the pressure from some other countries can never destroy its noble cause. The UNESCO certainly still exists and will continue to develop", said Vietnamese Chairman of the Council of Ministers Pham Van Dong in his recent letter to Mr. A.M.M'bow, Director General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization.

The letter said:

"The Vietnamese Government and people follow with keen interest the UNESCO's fine development and note with joy that its international role and prestige has constantly raised. Over the past decade, under the dynamic, intelligent and creative leadership of your excellency, the UNESCO has made great and effective contributions to the mutual understanding among nations, to the defense of world peace and the development of culture, science and technology, education and communication in the world.

"The U.S. withdrawal from the UNESCO poses a challenge to this important organization of international magnitude, and perhaps to other international organizations as well.

"We highly value your excellency's great contributions to the achievements of the UNESCO, and believe that under your excellency's clear-sighted leadership, the UNESCO will overcome the present difficulties, and carry on its wide-ranging and vigorous activities in accordance with the orientations set by the general assembly in the interests of people in many countries in the world".

8628

CSO: 4200/641

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

MILITARY-CIVILIAN ON LIBERATION ANNIVERSARY

OW171643 Hanoi VNA in English 1605 GMT 17 Mar 85

[Text] Hanoi VNA March 17 -- A military-civilian parade involving nearly 20,000 persons took place in Pleiku, capital of Gia Lai-cong Tum province, this morning in celebration of the 10th anniversary of the liberation of this central highlands provinces.

Participating in the parade were units of the air force and other forces of the Vietnam people's army, the para-military force of the province, and representatives of public offices, production branches cultural, educational and health services and mass organizations.

Tens of thousands of people lined the bedecked streets to watch the parade and cheer the marchers.

An exhibition of press and artistic photos, and of paintings by professional and amateur artists was opened on this occasion, introducing the achievements in economic and social activities in Gia Lai-cong Tum over the past ten years.

Many art performances and sport contests have been organized on this occasion.

8706

CSO: 4200/641

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

BRIEF

423,000 NEW PARTY MEMBERS--The "Youth Union takes part in party building" campaign launched by the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union in February 1979 has so far brought about good results. Through the campaign, for the first time there appeared an emulation movement to train in morality and revolutionary qualities, to heighten the understanding of socialism and to promote a sense of struggling in accordance with the party ideals among the youths. In addition to introducing to the party the outstanding youth union members for it to consider, train and accept as members, in many provinces the youth union encouraged its members and the youths to actively offer critical opinion about cadres and party members and to help build clean and strong party bases. For the 6 years the large-scale campaign was being carried out the youth union introduced to the party 1.78 million outstanding members, including 423,000 who were accepted by the party to become its own members and thus to reinforce its assault ranks with young members for the benefit of the construction and defense of the socialist fatherland. In the campaign there appeared many progressive models at the provincial, district and basic levels. [Text] [Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 1 Feb 85 p 1] 5598

SEMINAR ON MILITARY CAMPAIGN--Hanoi, 22 Mar (VNA)--The reciprocal relations between offensive and uprising and vice versa as demonstrated in the Ho Chi Minh military campaign to liberate South Vietnam were underlined at a seminar on the Ho Chi Minh campaign held in Ho Chi Minh City recently. The seminar, sponsored by the Seventh Military Zone and the municipal party committee's commission for compiling war experiences, was attended by many Vietnamese historians and researchers from various institutes, colleges and research centers. Many papers presented at the seminar dealt with the role of local forces and mass organizations in various southern provinces which joined the revolutionary armed forces to attack the Saigon puppet army and win the final victory in the historic Ho Chi Minh campaign in spring 1975. They attributed these victories to the correct leadership and the talented military art of the party which succeeded in creating the combined strength for the revolutionary struggle. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 0703 GMT 22 Mar 85]

CSO: 4200/670

AGRICULTURE

AN GIANG ACHIEVES POSITIVE CHANGES IN COOPERATIVIZATION

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnam 1 Feb 85 p 2

[Article by Engineer Nguyen Huu An, Agricultural Committee of An Giang Province: "An Giang -- Positive and Steady Changes "]

[Text] Ever since the conference to review the transformation of agriculture and the cases of the progressive collectives and agricultural cooperatives in 1983 was held, particularly since the preliminary conference to review the transformation of agriculture in the first 6 months of 1984, the agricultural cooperativization movement in An Giang Province has been expanding continuously and bringing about positive and steady changes.

The collectives and joint collectives have ceaselessly increased quantitatively and qualitatively. An Giang was paying attention to developing new collectives while linking them with consolidating and at the same time stepping up production and other key activities. In 1984, it developed 449 collectives and 1 cooperative, raising the totals to 1,811 collectives and 7 cooperatives, and collectivized 97,734 hectares of crop land, accounting for 37.3 percent of its total cultivated area. Of that area 73,416 hectares were for 2 rice crops, 22,728 hectares for 1 rice crop per year and 14,481 hectares of slash-burn land. There were 57 farm machinery collectives with 425 pieces of machinery, a decrease of 13 collectives compared to 1983 as the result of their becoming agricultural production collectives and merging together. In order to wipe out exploitation and usury in the countryside and to create favorable conditions for farmers to borrow money to expand their production, it built during the year 118 credit cooperatives with total capital in the form of shares of 15,988,000 dong and granted loans amounting to 8,386,000 dong. Last year it made adjustments and distributed 9,610 hectares of land to 6,938 farmer households. Following the liberation of the South, the province as a whole recovered and urged the sharing of 59,287 hectares and distributed 58,271 hectares to 72,042 farmer households having no land to till and being short of land. The land adjustments were mainly affecting the rice-growing land. In the entire

province there were 1,041 production solidarity teams, a decrease of 309 teams compared to 1983 as the result of their becoming production collectives.

Of the 132 villages, subwards and towns in the province that had their own agriculture 40 have basically completed the building of collectives and cooperatives. The City of Long Xuyen and Cho Moi District were the first two units in the province that have basically finished this job. In addition to making land adjustments and building new collectives, all localities were consolidating and improving the quality of their activities, ceaselessly perfecting the new management mechanism, stepping up production and adopting the system of sharing and distributing on the basis of labor.

Last year although the movement was expanded nicely, in terms of quality there still were many collectives having weak activities. The fact that some localities either failed to collectivize their land or collectivized only some of their land, production was not based on plans, economic accounting was not done in accordance with central and provincial guidelines and sharing and distribution were not based on labor led to a situation in which individual households were growing rice crops strictly by themselves and there was a lack of management of materials and products, which led to other negative aspects. On the other hand, we must also admit that although the number of progressive and good collectives and cooperatives was not very large compared to the total number of the existing collectives and cooperatives, in terms of organization of management and other activities of the latter the quality of these organizations was definitely higher than in 1983 as they ensured the strength and meaning of really being the socialist collective economic units. This proved that if the province made the right investment, there would be an obvious change and encouraging prospects for success. As the situation in the progressive and good collectives and cooperatives was reviewed, it was found that almost all of them had properly dealt from the very beginning with making land adjustments. Many of them had gone through the form of training by being first production solidarity teams, had done well the propaganda and campaigning task to make farmers fully understand the nature and substance of the activities of their collective and had used the economic plan as a realistic and total basis for their campaign. Along with land collectivization, the collectives also had control over farm machinery, which directly served production. The collectives, joint collectives and cooperatives also paid attention to strengthening the early material and technical base that served production, stepping up water conservancy in the fields and other water conservancy projects and extending the cultivated area through multicropping. In order to move toward establishing cooperatives of appropriate size, the province has so far establish 115 joint collectives. Under the unified operations provided by the management boards of the joint collectives, the member collectives were contributing capital and labor, helping to strengthen the material and

technical base, stepping up production, expanding hog raising and establishing various teams in charge of making fish sauce, bean curd, and so on. In addition, many marketing cooperative stores were established to realistically satisfy the consumption needs of collective and cooperative members. To develop additional occupations was a correct course of action that should be urgently taken, but it was not because there were many difficulties in connection with production, raw materials, processing, circulation and consumption of products. But so far nine joint collectives and two cooperatives have moved in the direction of developing other occupations to resolve the manpower problem and also to raise the income of collective and cooperative members. Although they were still very few, they were good models from which experience should be drawn and popularized. The collectives, joint collectives and cooperatives also adopted the form of joint enterprise between the machinery collectives and the agricultural production collectives, linked the operations of machinery with the results of agricultural production and overcame their weakness, namely, their lack of capital for reducing machine prices.

The collectives and cooperatives in An Giang also paid attention to gradually reorganizing production, redistributing manpower, practicing intensive cultivation, applying scientific and technical progress, gradually correcting the situation of growing only one crop per year, promoting joint enterprise and for the first time building the agriculture-industry economic structure. About production, many units boldly switched from one-crop to two-crop cultivation, from two-crop to three-crop cultivation by adding another subsidiary food crop, growing an additional soybean crop and more than doubling the rate of utilization of land. The rice crop yield continuously increased from 8 to 11 then 12.5 tons per hectare, as in the case of a number of collectives in Cho Moi, Phu Tan and Chau Doc City. The increases in both rice crop yield and volume of production boosted the value of a man-day from 15 to 29.5 kilograms of paddy. Some collectives, such as Collective 1 of Chau Phu A Subward and the ones in Chau Doc City, even boosted it to 39 kilograms. The average income of a laborer increased by 1-1.5 tons of paddy. In the localities that had properly fulfilled their grain obligation, the average that the collectives obtained was 4-5.6 tons per hectare.

In addition to the above-mentioned development of production, the collectives, joint collectives and cooperatives also stepped up the activities of mass organizations, militia and self-defense organizations and reconciliation teams and thus helped to maintain social order and security in villages and hamlets. Moreover, some joint collectives and cooperatives were able to set up Red Cross chapters, public health teams, volleyball teams, artistic units, libraries, and so on, and thus to change the face of the countryside and to gradually build the new socialist countryside. Also from the cooperativization movement there appeared a body of cadres who had matured in many aspects and

whose management and leadership capabilities had obviously grown. Many of them were given the honor of joining the membership of the party and youth union.

To talk about cooperativization is also to talk about the leadership role of the party, the factor that determines the quality of the movement. As the realities have proved, wherever the movement was good the party organizations should have a high degree of solidarity within their own ranks and in the masses and a thorough understanding of the line, positions and policies on agricultural transformation as well.

The province is looking back at the road it had traveled, reviewing the results it has obtained and concentrating its efforts on resolving the remaining problems having to do with land adjustments and tilling of other people's land. There still are many collectives which have not yet totally collectivized their land, have performed poorly in terms of planning, have not attached importance to economic accounting, have neglected management after they assigned contract goals and have not yet resolved the manpower problem, nor paid attention to developing additional occupations. Furthermore, in many localities, the capabilities of their cadres were still lagging behind the needs as they had failed to create favorable conditions for developing the working people's collective ownership right and had remained decadent, degraded and corrupt. Such situations led to limits that affected the results of the agricultural cooperativization movement.

The task of transforming agriculture remains a very difficult one that requires a great deal of determination and efforts to fulfill.

5598
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AGRICULTURE

REVIEW OF AGRICULTURAL WORK OVER PAST 10 DAYS

BK220137 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 20 Mar 85

[Summary] "The agricultural production situation over the past 10 days was marked by the following major developments:

"According to a report provided by the General Statistics Department, as of 15 March, the country had transplanted 1,728,775 hectares of winter-spring rice or 98.7 percent of the planned target with the southern provinces transplanting nearly 790,000 hectares or 105 percent of the planned target. The northern provinces have attained 97.1 percent of the target for transplanting of winter-spring rice. As compared with the planned norm assigned by the Ministry of Agriculture, the northern provinces now still have approximately 50,000 hectares awaiting rice transplanting. Of these, 20,000 hectares are in lowland provinces, 20,000 hectares in mountain provinces, and approximately 10,000 hectares in those provinces belonging to the 4th region.

"In general, this year the area transplanted with winter-spring rice is fairly large. Last week, due to the effects of cold and humid weather, the pace of fertilizing and weeding activities was slow. Approximately 50,000 hectares of winter-spring rice in the northern provinces have been ravaged by insects and blight. Rice blast and rice hispa have occurred mostly in Thanh Hoa, Nghe Tinh, and Bin Tri Thien provinces.

"The winter-spring rice in the southern provinces has developed favorably. The rice area ravaged by insects and blight has reached 140,000 hectares, an increase of approximately 37,000 hectares over the same period last year. Over 25 percent of the early winter-spring rice area has been harvested."

According to initial figures, the winter-spring rice output obtained by Long An, Tien Giang, Hau Giang, and Cuu Long provinces is relatively high--over 40 quintals per hectare.

Last week the pace of planting vegetables, subsidiary food crops, and industrial crops was slow due to adverse weather conditions.

CSO: 4209/300

AGRICULTURE

LABORERS SENT TO NEW ECONOMIC, POPULATION CENTERS

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 1 Feb 85 p 2

[Article: "397,000 More People Sent Away To Build New Economic and Population Centers"]

[Text] According to the Department of Labor Transfer and Population (Ministry of Labor), as of 13 December 1984, the country as a whole has sent away 397,000 people, including 176,000 laborers, to build new economic and population centers (in 1983, 203,000 people, including 81,500 laborers, were sent away). The 24 provinces and municipalities that overfulfilled the goals for utilization of labor in 1984 are: Son La, Phu Khanh, An Giang, Ha Bac, Kien Giang, Cao Bang, Hoang Lien Son, Quang Nam-Da Nang, Hai Hung, Cuu Long, Thai Binh, Thanh Hoa, Ha Tuyen, Tay Ninh, Dong Nai, Ha Son Binh, Lam Dong, Ben Tre, Nghe Tinh, Ha Nam Ninh, Quang Ninh, Nghia Binh and the municipalities of Haiphong and Hanoi. The 2 provinces that fulfilled 100 percent of the plan goal are Long An and Dong Thap. Some provinces fulfilled and exceeded their plan goals ahead of schedule in spite of the large numbers of people transferred: Thanh Hoa transferred 25,329 people, including 11,394 laborers, fulfilled 115 percent of its plan goal; Dong Nai, 20,611 people, 10,159 laborers, 111.6 percent. Others had large numbers of people they sent away but did not fulfill their plan: Binh Tri Thien sent away more than 36,000 people; Song Be more than 21,000 people.

The transfer of laborers and inhabitants usually takes place in the last months of any year, but the fact that last year irregular changes of weather occurred everywhere, from the Mekong River delta and central coastal region to the Red River delta, caused great difficulties for the transportation of people and goods. However, due to a tight coordination among all sectors and echelons, the pace of transfer of labor remained good. Ha Tuyen and Hoang Lien Son were the localities that frequently suffered from the acts of sabotage of the Chinese hegemony-advocating expansionists, but they still fulfilled their task of sending away laborers and inhabitants and at the same time maintained production and built combat fortresses while properly serving combat. Ha Tuyen

fulfilled 112 percent of the goal set for its plan for transfer of labor; Hoang Lien Son, 138.4 percent.

The outstanding feature in the task of sending away laborers and inhabitants in 1984 was the fact that the local party committee echelons and administration maintained a tight leadership, utilized labor and land in a rational manner, developed new occupations, redistributed the population and labor at the district level and at the same time provided the new economic zones with laborers for them to concentrate on growing long-term industrial crops. The rubber sector alone received more than 39,000 additional laborers (32,300 laborers in 1983) and the coffee sector, 8,523 laborers.

Creative working methods from the basic level up, such as the agricultural cooperatives in Phu Khanh building their No 2 installations, combining settled farming and settled life with expanding the family-based economy, transferring large numbers of ethnic minority people to state farms and state forests in Dac Lac and Gia Lai-Kon Tum and the "one place of residence but two native places" or "working both ricefields and the hills" movement in Binh Tri Thien, helped to materialize the motto, "The state and the people work together," by means of "Capital comes from the people first, support comes from the state later."

In many localities like Thuy Nguyen (Haiphong), An Nhon (Nghia Binh), Dong Hung (Thai Binh), Tuy Hoa and Ninh Hoa (Phu Khanh) most of the capital invested in building new economic centers was provided by the people and local budget (up to more than 60 percent of the total invested capital in some localities).

The fact that the task of sending away laborers and inhabitants reached large numbers and was quite uniformly successful in all regions of the country had an important reason, namely, the close and regular coordination among all sectors -- labor, planning, finance, grain, communications and transportation and commerce -- at all central and local levels.

However, generally speaking, the task on a nationwide basis still encountered remaining problems. Some localities and sectors still failed to combine the places of departure and arrival. Preparations for places of production and construction of houses prior to accepting the new inhabitants were not good yet. Some localities did not rely on investigations of the work force and manpower in districts to set the goals for distribution of labor and population, but instead preferred to send people away from their province while they still had plenty of land to be exploited. The fact that some policies on transfer of inhabitants were not revised to suit better the new situation did create difficulties for the people who were sent away to build new economic and population centers.

AGRICULTURE

NHAN DAN ON PRODUCT CONTRACTS IN AGRICULTURE

BK210805 Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 19 Feb 85 pp 1, 4

[Editorial: "Perfecting Product Contracts in Agriculture"]

[Text] Four years and more have elapsed since the mass movement to carry out product contracts toward labor groups and laborers was launched, and the party Central Committee Secretariat issued a directive ordering their universal application. Starting with subsidiary food crops and rice, the application of product contracts as a realistic and creative economic measure has been extended to other crops and livestock in the collectivized and state-run production sectors, using different methods depending on the subjects under management. Realities of production over the past 4 years show that the product contract is a suitable contractual form with a great and ever-improving vitality that encourages the application of technology in production. It has greatly contributed to promoting the revolutionary movement of the masses and accelerating the development of production. After experimenting with product contracts and expanding their application in one area at a time, the resolution of the Fifth Party Congress and many subsequent resolutions adopted by the party Central Committee have defined the new contract system and set the requirements for perfecting it into a system of planning and comprehensive management for collectivized production units in agriculture, small industry, and handicrafts.

Since the beginning, life has always gone forward. Apart from the basic strong points, there are many shortcomings and errors in organization and application, and new problems have surfaced. After the party Central Committee Secretariat issued Directive No 100 on 13 January 1981, the Council of Ministers on 14 December 1983 adopted a resolution on perfecting product contracts. To institutionalize these two important documents and systematically concretize the resolution of the party Central Committee's sixth plenum on improving management in 1984, the Ministry of Agriculture has issued at least nine circulars providing guidance for agricultural cooperatives and production collectives in formulating socioeconomic plans, establishing contract output quotas, awarding contracts, organizing the division of labor and cooperation, supervising production activities, setting up seed cultivation cells under the new contract system, distributing income, granting rewards, exacting penalties, organizing the apparatus,

paying wages to managerial cadres, and so forth. Some draft documents have been compiled to aid in the specific application of the new contract system in the mountainous regions and the Nam Bo delta. A number of technical service organizations in the district have also been changed to suit the new contract system. Thus, proceeding from the guiding documents of the party, the application of product contracts has been systematically institutionalized into legal documents of state organs, generating a great source of strength in society.

The biggest issue at present is that we must fully understand the various policies on product contracts and organize their implementation satisfactorily. Agriculture is an economic-technical-biological sector operating in ecologically different areas. Moreover, production organizations also differ with one another as regards the experience of production forces and cadres. Therefore, mechanical duplication must be avoided in the process of organization and application process. However, we should not be satisfied with a management mechanism that remains new after 4 years of application. Along with developing the basic strong points, it is necessary to detect shortcomings resolutely and correct them in time. Discovering shortcomings is a difficult task, but what requires a higher sense of responsibility and presents more difficulty is to adopt measures for overcoming these shortcomings and promptly resolving new problems that are emerging or will arise in order to perfect product contracts in accordance with party resolutions and the requirements of life.

To perfect product contracts, we must simultaneously carry out the following three tasks: rationally defining and satisfactorily carrying out the various details of the product contract system; improving the organization of management over cooperatives and production collectives to suit the new contract system; and improving the economic relations between state organs and collectivized economic units. Some activities have been specified while others are not yet defined, but we should not wait idly for things to come in a platter. Thus, perfecting product contracts as a planning system still remains a task that must be continued. We may not see any problem today; but new problems may very well surface tomorrow, and they must be resolved in a timely and correct manner.

CSO: 4209/300

AGRICULTURE

MEKONG RIVER DELTA PROVINCES EXPAND RICE ACREAGE

OW180751 Hanoi VNA in English 0715 GMT 18 Mar 85

[Text] Hanoi VNA March 18 -- The Mekong River Delta, the main rice producer of the country, has extended its rice area to more than 2.4 million hectares, or almost 80 percent of its tilled hectareage in the region.

Besides its soil and climatic conditions favourable for rice growing, the region has a big agricultural workforce of tens of millions of peasants with long experience in agricultural production. Yet, before the liberation of South Vietnam in April 1975, the region could be planted with only one rice crop a year with very low yield due to the lack of irrigation works.

The communist party of Vietnam in its various resolutions has determined that rice is the main food plant in the Mekong River Delta. The government has supplied the farmers with agricultural materials and equipment to build irrigation works and to redistribute the cropping season in order to introduce short-term, high-yield and pest-resistant rice strains. By practicing intensive farming and crop multiplication on millions of hectares, rice output has increased year after year, from 4.6 million tons in 1980 to seven million tons in 1984.

In many provinces, the peasants have planted three crops a year. In the winter-spring crop which has been grown only since liberation, rice yield has risen from 3.2 tons per hectare in 1980 to 4.4 tons per hectare in 1984. On the whole, annual rice yield in the summer and autumn crops has increased by 0.4 tons per hectare in the past four years.

The low-yielding acidic rice fields in Kien Giang, An Giang, Long An, Dong Thap and Tien Giang provinces have been transformed into high-yielding ricefields. Rice production in An Giang province in 1983 increased by 300,000 tons, 70 percent more than in 1976. The district of Cai Lay in Tien Giang province with 23,000 hectares of cultivated land and a population of 255,000 past year achieved a food production per capita of 900 k, a record figure for the whole country. The increase in rice output of the Mekong River Delta provinces is largely responsible for bringing the national rice output to 15.6 million tons in 1984, 870,000 tons more than in 1983.

The Mekong River Delta provinces are aiming at the target of 9.5 million tons of food under the 1985 plant, including half a million tons of subsidiary food.

AGRICULTURE

BRIEFS

RADIO REPORTS ON WINTER-SPRING RICE CULTIVATION--Vietnamese peasants have put 1.6 million hectares under winter-spring rice, an increase of 13 percent as compared with the same period last year. They also put 663,000 hectares under subsidiary crops and industrial plants. At present, all localities concentrate efforts on tending rice and subsidiary crops. The winter-spring rice developed well in general. However, crop pests are affecting rice in some localities. Measures are taken against crop pests in the stricken areas. As a result, 70,000 hectares of rice were saved in An Giang Province. [Text] [Hanoi International Service in English 1000 GMT 14 Mar 85] 1900

THAI BINH VEGETABLE EXPORT--Since the beginning of the year, Thai Binh Province has collected, purchased, and exported more than 1,000 metric tons of potato and carrots. Vu Thu District with 500 metric tons has collected and purchased the most among districts. Since the very beginning of the season, the export corporation has signed contracts with the cooperatives and districts charged with growing fruits and vegetables for export. [Summary] [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 18 Mar 85]

CSO: 4209/300

HEAVY INDUSTRY AND CONSTRUCTION

INTENSIVE CONSTRUCTION WORKS AT DISTRICT LEVEL CONTEMPLATED

Hanoi XAY DUNG in Vietnamese Oct 84 pp 1-3

[Excerpt of Ministry of Building report at September 1984 symposium on construction in district areas: "Urgent Mission of the Construction Sector in Strengthening the District Level in the Coming Years"]

[Text] The resolution of the Fifth Party Congress and Resolution No 50/HDBT of the Council of Ministers have pointed out that the basic mission of the construction sector at the district level according to the sector's plan is aimed at gradually perfecting the organizational apparatus, strengthening technical bases used to produce building materials and to carry out construction and installation, intensively guiding the planning task and disseminating science and technique in order to enable the district level to move forward to build districts into agroindustrial economic units and also to develop the new rural areas along socialist lines.

In pursuance of the party and government directives and resolutions over the past years, the Ministry of Building has delineated and built pilot districts subordinate to the central and provincial levels, conducted research, compiled documents, standards and regulations and guided the formulation of projects on population centers in district areas; it has issued a number of model designs for housing and public works in the rural areas and helped some districts set up state-operated brick-and tile-producing installations and found construction corporations and units; it has assigned over 200 engineers and architects to reinforce the district level and has opened 4 professional and technical training courses for more than 150 cadres in charge of managing construction at the district level, thus contributing in some measure to the district level development by other sectors at all echelons.

Many districts have achieved heartening initial results from building material-technical bases, developing the production of building materials, constructing cultural and welfare works to serve the people and building the new socialist rural areas. Hai Hau District (Ha Nam Ninh Province) has built a new and nice district town and center including a cultural club, a district committee office, a general hospital and small industry and handicrafts production installations; all villages in the district have general schools that are rather spacious and

made of bricks, tile and concrete. Nam Ninh District (Ha Nam Ninh Province) has built numerous works to advance agriculture to socialist large-scale production such as tractor stations and units, vegetation protection and veterinary stations and hog-breeding-hog and fish farms; it has also founded many small industry and handicrafts enterprises with a yearly output value of over 40 million dong. Dien Ban District (Quang Nam-Da Nang Province) has organized the production of very good building materials and so forth; it has not only enough bricks and tiles to build its planned works but has also a surplus to sell to the people to enable them to build their own houses; at the same time, it has strictly managed its farmland. Tho Xuan District (Thanh Hoa Province) has directed the people to cover more than 70 percent of their houses with tiled roofs. Especially in districts adjacent to the urban areas, peasants have begun to build two story houses to economize land and to make living conditions more comfortable by using electricity for lighting and operating television and wired radio sets.

Generally speaking, the task of guiding construction in district areas in the past years has obtained some results but is still afflicted with many shortcomings requiring solution. The organization of district construction apparatuses and offices has not yet been strengthened; villages have no cadre to manage construction; the state construction force represents only from 6 to 20 percent of the total number of construction workers in districts and is mainly equipped with rudimentary tools so that it cannot yet play a leading role in construction and installation; the formulation of projects and plans is still sketchy and formalistic and has had little practical effect on the construction of specific works in districts; despite the fairly strong development of the building material producing forces, districts have failed to take full control of manufactured products to regulate their local use, distribution and circulation; there is a serious shortage of documents and policies to provide special and technical guidance for the district level, especially documents on district and village construction management.

Following are the urgent missions to be performed by the construction sector to strengthen the district level in the coming years:

1. Formulation of the Sector's Project

Before drawing up a project for the entire sector, during the 2-year period of 1983-84, the Ministry of Building has sent many groups of cadres, with the direct participation of and guidance by the Central District Development Commission, to investigate and survey the situation in seven pilot districts designated by the central level and representative of different district areas nationwide; these districts are Hai Hau, Tho Xuan, Van Chan (Hoang Lien Son Province), Dien Ban, Ko Rong Pack (Dac Lac Province), Thong Nhat (Dong Nai Province) and Long Phu (Hau Giang Province). These cadres have noticed the potential and strength of each type of district from the points of view of socio-economic development level, production forces, land and sources of raw materials together with the difficulties and obstacles encountered in the first stage of advance toward socialist large-scale production.

Based on these basic investigations, the construction sector is urgently drawing up its own project for these seven districts and will subsequently draw experience to guide construction in other districts.

2. Strengthening the Apparatus Organization and Training Construction Cadres for the District Level

Decree No. 86/HDBT of 4 August 1983 decided on the creation of district construction bureaus. The Ministry of Building has issued a circular explaining the implementation of this decree and stating that the dual function of these bureaus is to act as state management organs and to manage production and business.

To fulfill these two functions, district construction bureaus must employ four types of cadres having a college or vocational middle school degree on project formulation and planning, production of building materials, construction and installation, and construction economy.

In the 2-year period of 1985-86, the Ministry of Building will try to train and assign more professional-technical cadres to construction bureaus of 7 centrally run pilot districts and 40 districts in various provinces. By 1990, the construction sector will have trained enough cadres for assignment to all districts throughout the country according to the above-mentioned structure.

To have a sufficient number of qualified professional-technical cadres for district assignment, all schools of the Ministry of Building have the duty to make calculations in planning and to determine the curriculum of a district construction cadres' training program under various forms, such as special training, on-the-job training classes, supplementary education, professional training and practice, formation through regular training courses, etc.

Villages also need the presence of construction managing cadres. There must be three types of cadres in each village:

--One project and planning cadre capable of understanding principles on construction planning for new rural areas, village centers and village and hamlet transformation, and able to read drawings and drafts and to use simple model designs.

--One project-execution cadre having a basic knowledge of construction and capable of directing the construction of various works in villages and cooperatives.

--One cadre in charge of building materials having some set knowledge of brick, tile and lime production and capable of guiding the production of building materials in villages and cooperatives.

The village level badly needs construction cadres. The Ministry of Building proposes that local authorities meet the villages' need for construction cadres in the following manner: Villages will designate students to attend training courses to be opened by districts, provinces will exercise guidance and the Ministry of Building will help by providing documents and a curriculum.

In the 2-year period of 1985-86, the Ministry of Building will guide and help a number of provinces to open pilot courses to train construction cadres for villages in some centrally run pilot districts; afterward, the ministry will draw experiences and open more training courses in other provinces.

3. Production of Building Materials

At present, the forces producing building materials at the district level have many components: state-operated installations, specialized production cooperatives, cooperatives which produce building materials concurrently with other commodities, joint production cooperatives and private individuals who produce building materials on a small scale and who are scattered over many places. In the 1980's, the district level will need a huge amount of building materials, especially those construction and roofing materials which districts will have to procure for themselves. To meet this need, districts must reorganize the production of building materials and concentrate on two principal components--state-operated installations and specialized production cooperatives--and must gradually do away with private individuals who produce building materials.

To overcome fuel difficulties, the Ministry of Building will help districts by providing them with plans and measures to gradually reduce the amount of materials made of baked earth and to gradually increase the amount of unbaked materials, such as bricks, tiles, and cleft and hewn stone.

Lime production facilities must be organized wherever there are limestone, corals and oyster shells.

The Ministry of Building will direct districts to build baked and unbaked brick producing installations and will equip them with small machines, such as earth-sand mixers, brick and tile presses, etc., and with other types of equipment and working tools used in producing building materials according to local conditions.

To tightly control the building materials produced, to regulate their use within the districts' scope and to supply part of their total amount to the provinces, it is necessary to decentralize and assign the complete management of technique, quality assessment, work contracting, purchase, distribution and circulation to district construction bureaus.

To be able to do the above-mentioned tasks, districts must conduct a survey to accurately assess their own sources of raw materials and must draw up a project and plan to develop these sources and organize their exploitation.

4. Execution of Construction projects

In the 1980's, state-operated construction corporations and units at the district level must intensify their leading role in executing construction projects in district areas in order to assume major projects in districts and to participate in building works for the provinces and central level. Provinces may set up units to accept contracts to build works for the provinces and central level.

In certain districts which have large capital investments, which need to build many houses, production installations and welfare works, which are in a position to produce building materials and which possess a relatively strong state-operated construction force, it is possible to found some industrial construction bases such as small concrete and readymade concrete producing stations, workshops to produce timber used to make doors and rafters, and workshops to repair motorcycles and their spare parts and equipment. The Ministry of Building will give specific instructions to districts able to start industrializing the construction sector by effectively employing and combining mechanized, manual and semimechanized construction methods.

Villages and cooperatives must strengthen their specialized construction units to enable them not only to build productive, cultural and welfare works [in villages] but also to fulfill the obligation to participate in building houses for the people and other works for the districts.

5. Scientific Research

Following are the subjects which have been and are being developed by the research and planning units of the Ministry of Building:

- factors necessary for drawing projects on building materials at the district level;
- study of unbaked brick and tile production technique using local raw materials and industrial discards;
- research, planning and manufacture of unbaked brick shaping equipment;
- preparations for publication of a series of scientific books dealing with the technique of producing building materials by handicraft methods for the district level;
- research leading to the production of uniform and suitable hand tools with high efficiency for use by construction and installation workers;
- designing 14 types of two-story houses for state farms, 5 of which have been built as models;
- designing models for general schools, polyclinics to serve as regional physical examination stations, district banking offices, district cultural clubs, physical education and sports fields in districts and villages;
- study of industrial methods of producing prefabricated boards and planks for building and installing small houses in district towns and so forth.

6. Promulgation of Policies

To put construction in districts gradually into the right track, the Ministry of Building and some sectors concerned will study and promulgate the following policies in 1984 and 1985:

--policy of contractually assigning the purchase of bricks and tiles to cooperatives;

--research into a wholesale and retail pricing system for building materials in districts;

--policy toward state, cooperative and private construction and installation forces within the district scope;

--policy on joint action by the state and people in building public welfare and urban projects in district areas.

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CSO: 4209/249

HEAVY INDUSTRY AND CONSTRUCTION

BRIEF

MORE PROGRESS AT SOVIET-AIDED HYDROPOWER PLANT--The Discharge of tunnel No. 2 at the construction site of the Hoa Binh Hydroelectric power plant was opened on Tuesday, 12 March, 15 days ahead of schedule. The discharge of tunnel No. 2, some 700 meters in length and 12.5 meters in width, is one of the key projects at this construction site. Ten thousand Vietnamese workers and engineers and Soviet experts worked around the clock to put the project into commission as soon as possible. The Hoa Binh hydroelectric power plant is the biggest plant project in Vietnam. It is being built with Soviet assistance. [Text] [Hanoi International Service in English 1000 GMT 15 Mar 85] 1955

CSO: 4200/641

TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATIONS

BRIEFS

TRI AN BRIDGE OPENS--Hanoi, 18 Mar (VNA)--The 14-span Tri An Bridge spanning the Dong Nai River (in the southern province of Dong Nai) was opened to traffic on 16 March after 7 months' construction. The bridge, which is 381 meters long, was built by the road and bridge building enterprise No 63 under the Ministry of Communications and Transport. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 0714 GMT 18 Mar 85 OW]

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